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## Cairo leaders plan new war strategy

Jerusalem Arab Affairs Reporter  
Cairo was yesterday working on a new strategy to confront Israel, as Egyptian leaders reiterated their decision to go to war.

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Cairo's semi-official "Al-Ahram" newspaper said yesterday President Sadat has instructed his advisor on national security affairs, Hafez Ismael and Foreign Minister Mured Ghaleb to outline Egypt's strategy for the coming stage.

Sadat's remark on leaving Algiers Tuesday night for Rabat, his third stop in a North African tour, Egyptian Prime Minister Asis Sidki said yesterday that the battle with Israel was Egypt's most urgent consideration.

"Al-Ahram" implied they would concentrate on assessing the results of Sadat's Moscow talks and Israel's acceptance of indirect Suez Canal talks. Other topics were said to include recent American statements that the U.S. would supply Israel with further weaponry; the recent trip to Senegal and Mauritania by U.N. Middle East envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring and contacts held by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Ethiopia during the recent Security Council session in Addis Ababa.

Sadat was speaking before the Egyptian People's Assembly (parliament) which yesterday endorsed the policy programme of his three-week government.

Meanwhile, "Al-Gomhuriya" said that President Sadat is due to report shortly on his Moscow visit to the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party. The paper said that Sadat's meeting with the top policy-making body will be held behind closed doors.

The Egyptian Premier criticized the remarks of U.S. President Richard Nixon last night and said that the Americans were "threatening to escalate the situation in the Middle East and the Soviet superpower for us. We tell the U.S. we

shall not relinquish our rights," he added.  
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## Nixon blames Soviet in M.-E.

WASHINGTON. President Nixon yesterday to help avoid a "major conflict in the Middle East" by re-straining its supply of arms to its allies in the area and charged the Russians with responsibility for the current Middle East situation.

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Mr. Nixon pointed out the cease-fire has lasted 18 months and that attempts for an Arab-Israeli settlement "lost momentum" with the U.S. helping in exploring the possibility of an interim agreement.

He further declared that despite U.S. restraint in its military supply policy, "substantial new Soviet pledges and shipments of arms to Egypt continued the arms race" and that the U.S.S.R. "continued to build up its own military facilities in Egypt and to station increasingly sophisticated weaponry there."

Mr. Nixon made a 15-minute radio address before sending his report to Congress and it contained most of the same points he made in the world message. He spoke of "positive steps towards peace in the past year" which made a meeting with Soviet officials "timely" and that he was a U.S. President will visit Moscow for the first time.

Nixon's concern over Soviet policy ran throughout the 95,000 word report, which, although acclaiming signs of an improved American-Soviet relationship, expressed uncertainty over Moscow's motives and foreign ventures.

He called on the Russians to prove their sincerity before he visits Moscow in May, saying, "we are approaching a crucial turning point in our strategic arms program."

He also pointed out that the U.S. had a limited cease-fire — Mr. Nixon limited himself to noting the issues requiring decision.

It was also evident from Mr. Nixon's statement that the prospects for achieving a partial settlement are better than those of Dr. Jarring's mission even though the U.S. President cited the U.N. envoy's mission as a way to achieving a settlement.

The President also adopted a balanced tone in referring to the replies of Egypt and of Israel to Dr. Jarring's memorandum. He did not say that Egypt had replied positively, but rather that she had given a qualified undertaking to sign a peace agreement with Israel, while Israel agreed to open talks without prior agreement to withdrawal to former international boundary. Thus responsibility for the deadlock in the Jarring mission was not placed on Israel.

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## Vietcong unleash sudden new attacks

SAIGON (Reuters). — Communist troops in a daring show of strength carried out nearly 20 attacks on several U.S. and South Vietnamese bases yesterday in the northern half of South Vietnam, killing or wounding nearly 60 civilians and soldiers, including 10 American servicemen.

Military spokesmen said the Communists hit three of the five provinces in Military Region One and two coastal provinces in the Central Highlands.

The two areas are expected to be the main targets of a Communist offensive expected to be launched sometime this month. But a Saigon High Command spokesman said it was still too early to say whether the shelling and ground attacks signalled the start of the offensive.

U.S. and South Vietnamese spokesmen said at least 35 122mm. rockets hit the main northern

port city of Danang, about 595 kms. north-east of Saigon. They said 25 of the shells landed at the sprawling U.S. air base, wounding 10 American servicemen and damaging two small lorries and four buildings.

Eight of the shells hit populated areas in the vicinity of the air base, killing three civilians and wounding seven others.

Meanwhile, the U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation was suddenly ordered back to Vietnam from port leave in Hongkong yesterday as part of a strike force to attack North Vietnam should the Communist command launch an all-out offensive.

The Constellation is to join the carriers Coral Sea and Hancock in the Tonkin Gulf, giving the U.S. a total of about 226 Navy planes for any contingency.



Police carry away a picket at Birmingham's Saltley coke depot yesterday, the third successive day of scuffles between striking miners and the police. (AP photo)

## Electricity rationed Emergency in U.K.

LONDON (UPI). — The government yesterday proclaimed a national state of emergency designed to maintain vital services threatened by a nationwide coal miners' strike now in its fifth week.

But Home Secretary Reginald Maudling told Parliament the emergency powers, including authority to use troops and imposed electricity blackouts, will be used "only to the extent that necessity requires."

The emergency powers were to go into effect at mid-night last night, the government said.

As Mr. Maudling announced the emergency, representatives of the state-run National Coal Board and

leaders of the National Union of miners agreed to meet last night for a new round of peace talks — the first in nearly three weeks. But miners' leader Joe Gormley said the 280,000 striking coal miners are only interested in "more money."

The emergency proclamation was signed at a specially convened Privy Council meeting. The state of emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within seven days, Mr. Maudling said. The Commons will debate it next week.

The government in immediately published a number of emergency regulations, rationing use of electricity during the crisis.

## Nixon seen bidding to avoid confrontation over Mid-East

WASHINGTON. — At the summit meeting in Moscow next month, President Nixon will seek to formulate mutually agreed principles to ensure that local disputes, including that in the Middle East, will not sweep the big powers into a confrontation.

Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger said this in a press briefing at the White House in connection with the President's foreign policy report. The two superpowers will seek to define "trouble areas" and avert the possibility of a confrontation coming about because of an error in evaluation.

Mr. Kissinger said too that any Middle East settlement must take into account the Soviet mili-

tary presence in the area. The President's advisor on national security thus hinted at the need to limit this military presence as part of a Middle East arrangement.

Dr. Kissinger said that the Soviet Union seems to be constructing sites for a different kind of missile on the Suez Canal.

"We don't know exactly what they are deploying there, but there is evidence of construction different than before," he said. He explained that this would indicate that the missiles being placed are not of the same character as deployed previously. He said Defence Secretary Melvin Laird would elucidate on the subject in a separate report supplemental to President Nixon's message.

From Israel's point of view, the section on the Middle East in Mr. Nixon's report was of a more positive nature than previous Administration statements. Mr. Nixon indirectly accused the Soviet Union of hampering efforts to achieve an arrangement in the Israel-Arab dispute. He warned Moscow, in moderate language, that if the Soviet Union seeks a global relaxation of tension it would have to call off efforts to achieve one-sided advantages in the Middle East.

As his meeting with the Kremlin leaders approaches, Mr. Nixon is apparently adopting a "ring line" while at the same time being careful not to harm efforts at improving relations with Moscow.

It appears from Mr. Nixon's report that Washington's short-term goal is a continuation of the cease-fire. There is no feeling of panic at having to achieve a settlement — a course which would be in danger of leading to an imposed settlement.

The President took no stand on the substance of a partial arrangement.

Disruption Day fails in Ulster  
BELFAST (UPI). — Civil rights leaders attempted to stage a "Day of Disruption" in Northern Ireland yesterday but Roman Catholics failed to respond in numbers to affect life in the province to any significant extent.

In Belfast, civil rights spokesman Michael Davord said Catholic response to the call to disrupt the same character as deployed previously. He said Defence Secretary Melvin Laird would elucidate on the subject in a separate report supplemental to President Nixon's message.

2 U.S. destroyers to enter Black Sea  
WASHINGTON (AP). — Two U.S. Navy destroyers will enter the Black Sea next week for routine operations lasting about four days, the U.S. Defense Department announced yesterday.

The destroyers, Leary and the Robert A. Owens, will remain in international waters throughout their voyage, officials said. U.S. ships have made periodic cruises into the Black Sea since 1958 to make the point that it is not a Russian lake.

## Reshuffle in Jordan Gov't

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter  
King Hussein of Jordan yesterday conducted a Jordan reshuffle under which six new ministers took office in place of five Cabinet members who resigned.

The reshuffle appeared to be of no major significance, although it may mark off an administrative reorganization which will affect some officials, including the Royal Court.

The change was ordered at the request of Prime Minister Ahmed al-Lawzi who took over office following the assassination of Wasaf e-Tel in Cairo in November.

## Arabs suspected in Hamburg blasts

HAMBURG, Germany (UPI). — A police spokesman said yesterday that investigators did not exclude the possibility that explosions inside an engineering firm and in a refinery were the work of an Arab terrorist organization.

He said police also were examining the possibility of a connection between the explosions and the shooting Sunday in a Cologne suburb of five Jordanians.

The spokesman made his comments following a report in the Beirut newspaper "Al-Nahar" in which the "Black September" group claimed its members were responsible for the bombings. The organization said the firms supplied arms to Israel.

## Angry father fires 4 shots in Hadassah

By SUSAN BELLOS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
A 38-year-old Canadian trying to remove his sick baby daughter from Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem yesterday grabbed the pistol of a policeman who had been called to the pediatric ward and fired four shots, slightly wounding two visiting mothers.

The Canadian, Alfred Cortez, who was described as "a hippy," came to the ward at 1.20 a.m. to remove his 18-month-old daughter Anna, who was admitted ten days ago with a case of severe pneumonia. Anna was admitted only after the Municipal Child Care officer, Mrs. Batya Washitz, had secured a court order giving her custody of the child for 90 days.

Police arrested both Mr. Cortez and the child's mother, Anna Teckler, 20, who holds a British passport, on suspicion of attempted murder, assaulting a policeman and disturbing the peace. A policeman and a nurse were also arrested.

Mrs. Washitz, an experienced Jerusalem social worker, said she first heard about the child when she received a phone call from Cafe Ta'amon on King George Ave. 10 days ago. The callers told her that "hippy" couple with a very sick baby were there. Mrs. Washitz arrived, saw the baby, and told Mr. Cortez, that the child was running a temperature of 40 and required medical attention.

Mr. Cortez replied that he did not believe in doctors. Mrs. Washitz said she spent three hours trying to persuade the couple. In the end, she had to invoke the Youth Protection Law and call the police. The parents gave up the child only after "a dreadful scandal, throwing tables and chairs," she said. Both parents were arrested and were released on Sunday.

Mrs. Washitz subsequently discovered that the parents had been sleeping on the streets since August, when they arrived in Israel. With the onset of the cold weather they crept into shelters and public lavatories at night and washed the child in sinks at cafes. Neither of them worked and they lived by begging.

## Threatens nurse

Anna was well enough to be discharged on Monday but was kept in because of the bad weather, Mrs. Washitz said. Mr. Cortez turned up with the mother in a towering rage in the middle of the night and threatened to kill the head nurse unless she handed Anna over. The nurse, Mrs. Rimler, called the hospital security who summoned the police.

When a policeman turned up, Mr. Cortez, according to the police spokesman, knocked him over the head and grabbed his pistol. He fired four shots and slightly grazed one mother, while another mother was slightly hurt by flying glass.

Mrs. Washitz says she is looking for a Christian orphanage or mission in which to place the child. Neither of the parents is Jewish. The police will ask 15 days jail for the parents today and will probably seek to have them deported.

## The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

deeply mourns the sudden passing of

## AHARON ROSEN

Distinguished teacher of the Hebrew language and extends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

The funeral will set out at 1 p.m. today from the Sanhedriya Funeral Home to Har Hazeitav.

## George Wallace has 'Jewish kin'

MIAMI (INA). — George Wallace of Alabama, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, told a Jewish audience here on Tuesday night that he has Jewish kin.

Addressing 500 members of the Hebrew Association of Greater Miami, Mr. Wallace said he had a Jewish uncle and a Jewish first cousin. He said that when he campaigned for the presidency in 1968, "the five Jews in the Alabama legislature all campaigned for me."

## STATE OF THE WORLD

FOR the third time since he became President, Richard Nixon presented the U.S. Congress with his view of America's foreign policy in 1971. He has noted the many achievements and "love all the major breakthroughs in the relations with China, the A.I.T. talks and the forthcoming summit meetings in Peking and Moscow."

A first reading of parts of this massive document indicates that, like the past, when he was Vice-President and a close adherent of John Foster Dulles' view of the world, Mr. Nixon seems to have abandoned the moralistic approach to foreign policy and speaks more of the need to reconcile military power and political objectives. He realizes that a superior moral ideal is not supported by political and military strength could become self-defeating.

With this in mind, Israel may be satisfied with the tone and intent of Mr. Nixon's reference to the Middle East. Unlike last year's "State of the World" message, this region is no longer depicted as a powder keg about to explode. A cease-fire has been achieved through American initiative and the President wants to see it extended indefinitely. There are also detailed guidelines for an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and even Mr. Rogers' Six Points for the opening of the Suez Canal, contained in his October 1971 U.N. address, which so aroused Israel, are not repeated.

The President did not mince words when he charged the Soviet Union with sabotaging prospects for an American-Soviet understanding on the Middle East. In the process, the President revealed the nature of the settlement envisioned, which would have consisted of minor adjustments to the original borders, requiring Israel to withdraw from most of the occupied areas. As it were, the Soviets preferred to undermine these talks and later violated the August 1971 cease-fire agreement by moving missiles into the stand-still zone along the Canal. This simple and forthright language is welcomed in view of some previous American efforts to minimize the Russian obstruction and the gross violation of the cease-fire agreement reached under American auspices.

For a number of years Israel has argued that as long as she was weak, there were no prospects that Egypt would become conciliatory. On the contrary, Israel's weakness would tempt her to put additional pressure on Israel. By correcting the balance of power, the President understands well that military strength is a necessity if Israel is ever able to induce Egypt to compromise. His report is an admission that good intentions by themselves are insufficient and must be accompanied and supplemented by real power.

Translated into Middle Eastern terms, the President is now in the process of restoring the balance of power; he does not press for an immediate settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the message alluded to his preference for the Suez talks over the Jarring Mission, although he did not give formal recognition to the U.N. efforts.

Perhaps the most important part of the section dealing with the Middle East is the pre-occupation with the Soviet presence in Egypt, and its grave implications for the security of NATO and the Eastern Mediterranean and the world. Some observers have felt that the President may be signalling the Russians that the reopening of the Suez Canal under American auspices should be reciprocated by partial reduction of Soviet strength in Egypt. If this is true, then Dr. Kissinger's statement of a year ago that "we must expel the Russians from Egypt" is still valid and may become an important issue in the talks the President will hold in Moscow in May.

Fully aware of the fact that this report is the President's view of the situation as he sees it in early 1972, and could undergo many changes in the future, especially if he is re-elected, for a second and final term, Israel is nevertheless satisfied with its contents, emphasis and general aims.

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# Waldheim: U.N. motion can't be ignored



EYE TO EYE. — Secretary-General Waldheim meets Dr. Jarring at a recent meeting at U.N. Headquarters.

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said on Tuesday that the General Assembly resolution calling on Israel to respond favourably to the Jarring request for a withdrawal pledge cannot be ignored.

In an interview in his office here, Dr. Waldheim noted that the December 13, 1971 resolution "is there — we can't ignore it."

He said Dr. Jarring would return to New York from Moscow, where he is the Swedish Ambassador, after Swedish Foreign Minister Krister Wickman visits Moscow this month.

Dr. Jarring "intends to continue his efforts, to try to be helpful," Mr. Waldheim said. "In other words he is not giving up his mission."

The Secretary-General also said the Arab peace proposals that Israel mentioned sympathetically in the Assembly "have not been rejected" by Egypt and might prove useful.

On other subjects, Dr. Waldheim said he was working on plans to visit Moscow and Peking. Asked if he would go to any more big power capitals besides London, where he is due April 10 and 11, he answered, "I have also in mind to visit Paris as well as Moscow and Peking and the capitals of other member states," he replied. "Of course, it has to fit into a programme. I can't go everywhere in a few months. But we are now working out a timetable for it."

Dr. Waldheim said that in fact he intended eventually to visit "the capitals of all member states," now totalling 132, because it was in the

interest of "both sides" for him "to make contact with the governments of permanent members" of the Security Council — the U.S., Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China.

He said he would go to South Africa in the near future, certainly before April, in line with a new Security Council resolution asking him to make contact with parties to the case of South-West Africa, a territory the U.N. is trying to get away from South Africa.

Mr. Waldheim said he also planned to visit those areas where the U.N. was "directly involved." The U.N. has peacekeeping or observation missions in Cyprus, the Middle East and Kashmir.

**NIXON VISIT**  
The Secretary-General said President Nixon's February 21-28 visit to China was "a very positive development." He said he would not get to Peking before Mr. Nixon but did not know whether he would get to Moscow before him. Mr. Nixon will be in Moscow around May.

Earlier this year the Secretary-General had predicted that, because many countries are slow in paying their assessed contributions, the U.N. would run into cash shortages of up to \$24m. in June. Now, he said, that in response to an appeal he had made January 24, about half a dozen members had already paid their full assessments earlier than usual.

Because of that, and because of the early U.S. payment, he remarked, "I have the impression that this year it will be possible to overcome these critical periods."

# Barbie is identified on Paris TV

By JACK MAURICE  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — French resistance fighters who were tortured by Hauptsturmführer Klaus Barbie, the notorious "Butcher of Lyons," recognized him on Tuesday in a television film interview with Klaus Altmann, the German businessman now living in Bolivia.

Altmann told a French TV team: "I have never been to Lyons and was never in the Gestapo." Speaking in German, he added: "It is merely a coincidence that I have the same birthday as Barbie and that my Christian name and those of my wife and children are the same as his."

Shown a photograph of French resistance leader Jean Moulin, whom Barbie had tortured to death, Altmann said: "I've never seen this man."

But Mrs. Simone Lagrange, who was arrested by Barbie and deported at the age of 13, said during the French TV programme "24 hours": "There are two men I will never forget, this man and Mengele, the doctor at Auschwitz."

"The man in this film is the man who beat me in his office at Lyons in 1943. The eyes, the expression are identical. At the age of thirteen, these are things which are engraved indelibly on the memory."

Mr. J. Aubrac, who was arrested with Jean Moulin and questioned by Barbie for fifteen days, said: "I felt terribly uneasy watching this film. I recognized the shape of his face and his mannerisms."

And above all I had the same feeling of fear as when I was in his office 28 years ago. It is rather as if the man I have just seen on television was the father of the one I knew in 1943."

# Stole through computer, set up own firm

LOS ANGELES (UPI). — Jerry Schneider stole \$1m. worth of equipment from the telephone company by tricking its computer into ordering it for him, according to charges filed here yesterday.

The District Attorney's office said Schneider, 31, who never worked for Pacific Telephone Co., somehow had learned the codes that enabled him to tap the company's lines leading to its computer. He would get the computer to order the equipment for him and then with keys he had obtained to the company's loading dock, enter and pick up the equipment.

He opened his own company, dealing in telephone equipment, and had 10 workers. Investigators said Pacific Telephone was unaware of what was going on until notified by informants. Schneider was charged with theft, burglary and receiving stolen property.

# Queen Elizabeth in Thailand

BANGKOK (UPI). — The royal yacht Britannia sailed up the Chao Phya River bearing Queen Elizabeth II to the Thai capital for a state welcome by King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit.

The Queen, accompanied by her husband, Prince Philip, and daughter, Princess Anne, landed at the American air base at U-Tapao 145 kms. south of Bangkok and immediately boarded the royal yacht for the overnight cruise to the capital and a five-day official visit.

American airmen charged with keeping B-52 Stratofortresses on bombing missions throughout Indochina were kept away from the royal landing area — as were the press and public — when the Queen's Royal Air Force VC-10 plane landed on the first-ever visit by a British monarch to Thailand.

**PROTOCOL.** — A Jordan-Russia economic and technical cooperation agreement, signed in Moscow on January 21, 1969, went into force yesterday when instruments of ratification of a protocol attached to it were exchanged in Amman.

**FISHING.** — Iraq has decided to lease two Soviet fishing vessels, operating in the Persian Gulf, for one year to train Iraqi workers, the official Iraq news agency reported yesterday.

# Tunis U. faculties closed after riots

TUNIS (AP). — The Tunisian Government on Tuesday night closed the law and arts faculties of Tunis University until next September after hundreds of students rioted in downtown Tunis in the first major protest against President Habib Bourguiba in his 15 years in office.

The government declared the two faculties were "centres of disturbance" and withdraw all subsidies to the 2,000 students who study there. The rest of the university was not affected.

Helmeted police used tear gas and truncheons to break up groups of chanting students at major intersections of the city centre. Several demonstrators were slightly injured and scores were held for questioning.

Prime Minister Hedi Nourta told the National Assembly the demonstrations were inspired by leftist agitators from a "Ba'athist country in the Middle East." Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival factions of the Ba'ath, but Nourta did not say which of them he had in mind.

On the capital's main street, Avenue Habib Bourguiba, the students, many of them in their early teens, shouted "Down with dictatorship," in a sarcastic reference to Mr. Bourguiba's official title of "Supreme Combatant," the students also chanted: "The only supreme combatant is the people."

Despite occasional outbursts of

protest against one-party rule, demonstrators in the past have generally avoided direct criticism of the ailing, 68-year-old President.

The current unrest began on February 1, when a Tunisian court sentenced Simone Lellouche, a 34-year-old Jewish woman, to two years imprisonment on charges of distributing subversive tracts on Tunis University's campus.

The Tunisian-born Mrs. Lellouche, a French citizen, is the wife of a Tunisian student currently under arrest for alleged subversive activities. Her sentence was commuted and she was ordered expelled from Tunisia.

**PROTEST MEETING**  
The students organized a protest meeting against the couple's arrest last week. This led Public Works Minister Mohamed Sayeh to complain that "a Jewish woman of French nationality" was the "pretext" for the unrest.

At a new demonstration on the campus on Saturday, the students made sweeping demands for reforms, including free election of the leadership of the national union of Tunisian students.

They charged that the current leadership was named in elections rigged by the Government. Riot police charged into the campus and broke up the demonstration, but no slogans directly attacking Mr. Bourguiba were heard.

# Debris that fell on U.S. might be Soviet space bomb

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Scattered debris that fell on the southern and midwest U.S. 18 months ago might indicate progress toward development of a Soviet space bomb, an American space expert said on Tuesday.

This is a bomb which would remain in space until launched on to a target.

Dr. Charles Sheldon, an expert at the Library of Congress, said in a report to the Senate Committee on Space Sciences that the debris included large chunks of metal weighing scores of pounds and of great thickness.

They were apparently from a device launched by a giant SS-9 rocket — a Soviet vehicle used principally for launching strategic nuclear weapons and inter-continental ballistic missiles, he said.

The hunks of metal fell on Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas on August 25, 1970. They were from a Soviet device launched from the Tyuratam rocket base on December 25, 1969, and identified by the Russians as Cosmos 316.

Dr. Sheldon, chief of the science policy research division and senior specialist in space at the Library of Congress, said the SS-9 was normally used for three categories of space research.

One was the fractional orbital

bombardment system which goes into low orbit and returns to earth at its chosen target, and another was the inspector destructor vehicle, which approaches and destroys other space carriers.

Dr. Sheldon said the third category was the manoeuvrable vehicle which seemed able to destroy itself and leave debris and might be the forerunner of a space bomb.

# Life terms for Iran guerrillas

TEHRAN (Reuters). — A military tribunal yesterday sentenced four Communist guerrillas to life imprisonment and gave 16 others jail terms ranging from three to 10 years for anti-state activities, including attempted assassination and a plane hijack attempt.

During the trial which began on February 6, the prosecutor asked for the death penalty for four of the 20 defendants who were accused of anti-state activities, sabotage, illegal possession of arms, bank robbery, a hijack attempt and membership of communist organizations. All the defendants appealed.

Officials said the trial of 50 others accused of similar charges would begin shortly.

They are all among about 120 persons were arrested during the past five months. Some were accused of trying to kidnap the Shah's nephew, Prince Shahram, and the U.S. Ambassador here, Mr. Douglas MacArthur.

Twenty-three of the others arrested have already been convicted in earlier trials. Six were sentenced to death, and nine to life imprisonment.

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# Soviet trade aid for Bangla Desh

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union export equipment needed to build and develop the Bangla Desh economy under an agreement signed in Dacca, the government newspaper "Investia" reported last night.

It said under the agreement, signed between Soviet Foreign Trade Organizations and the Bangla Desh Government, Russia will buy products exported by the country — formerly East Pakistan.

The visit of Bangla Desh Foreign Minister Mujibur Rahman to Moscow next month will give Khrushchev a chance to spell out just what he will do to back up their diplomatic support of his state.

Sheikh Mujib is sure of a warm welcome in the Soviet Union, the first great power to recognize Bangla Desh as an independent state.

In Paris, it was announced that the French Government has decided to give 100 trucks to Bangla Desh to help transport food and building supplies. Trucks were a prime request of the Dacca authorities who three French aid experts visited recently to determine the most urgent requirements. (Reuters)

# Youth admits murdering 11 persons

Buenos Aires (Reuters). — A 20-year-old Argentine youth admitted murdering 11 people during a series of armed robberies, police said yesterday. They announced the arrest of Eduardo Robledo, leader of a three-man criminal gang, and said he had helped them reconstruct several of his crimes.

Police sources said Robledo, short, fair-haired and with "an innocent expression," was the leader of a wealthy motor company executive. His alleged victims include two night watchmen at different factories, two young fashion models killed when their flat was robbed, and one of his own former employees.

# Hunter, born 1860, still going strong

MOSCOW (UPI). — A 112-year-old hunter from the northern Siberian city of Yakutsk according to Tass yesterday. The agency said Andrei Tolstikov, 112, recently finished his winter hunting season, bringing home valuable furs to a fur station. Also active were Nikolai Erikshapkin, 100, and Kristina Nikoyeva, 108, who often goes to the tundra to help mend fishing tackle and cook dinner for fishermen-reindeer breeders.

# Deputy F.M. of Norway due

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Norwegian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, and his wife, will arrive in Israel today for a four-day visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

He will meet with Foreign Minister Eban, the Ministry's Director-General, Mr. Mordechai Gazit (the Norwegian visitor's counterpart here); Knesset Speaker Barkat, and other government officials.

The talks will centre on the latest political moves in the region, and on bilateral political and economic matters.

Elanna Panter Shneur Z. Sherman  
**Married**  
Jerusalem, February 9, 1972

# Social and Personal

The President, Mr. Zalman Shazar, yesterday received separately Mr. Eliezer Goelman, Secretary General of the National Religious Party; Mr. Avraham Darom, former ambassador to Thailand; Dr. I. Goldstein; and a group of members of the editorial board of the third edition of "Who's Who in World Jewry." The group included Messrs. I.J. Carmin Karpmann, Yoram Silver and Y. Shazar.

Mrs. Shazar met with Mrs. Elizabeth Villanueva, wife of the ambassador of the Dominican Republic.

Prime Minister Golda Meir yesterday received the Dominican Republic Ambassador, Mr. Jose Villanueva. Mrs. Meir also met yesterday with the leaders of the American Jewish War Veterans, at her office in Jerusalem.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mrs. Nogueira, Porto Alegre, a dinner Tuesday night at their Tel Aviv residence in honour of the Brazilian Generals Augusto Frago and Carlos Oliveira Sampaio, visiting Israel as guest of the L.D.F.

Scholarships for study at the Technion will be distributed at this afternoon's weekly meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club. Professor E. Silver, Dean of Students at the school, will speak on "The Problem of Immigrant Absorption at the Technion." The meeting will be held at the Z.O.A. House, at 1.15 p.m.

The Greek diplomatic representative and Mrs. Dimitri Petrou were hosts on Tuesday evening to a reception in their home in Jerusalem. Among the guests were the Ambassadors of Senegal and Jordan, the ambassadors of the Central African Republic, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire; the charge d'affaires of Liberia; the State Comptroller; Mr. Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem; and Mr. Mordechai Gazit, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry.

Fashionable Furs — of course at Rosen's Fur Salon, 72 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 619980. Open all day. Styles 1972. (Adv.)

# French P.M. under fire in tax row

PARIS (Reuters). — Two French weekly publications yesterday added fuel to a major political row about the tax affairs of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas by alleging that he had intervened with the Finance Ministry on behalf of a company fined for fraud.

The satirical paper "Le Canard Enchaîné" and the right-wing "Minute" both printed what they said were copies of a letter from the Finance Ministry to Mr. Chaban-Delmas in 1961 agreeing to his request that the company should pay less than the full 4m. francs (£300,000) fine imposed on it.

The row about Mr. Chaban-Delmas' tax affairs, which began when the "Canard Enchaîné" charged that he had paid no tax between 1967 and 1970, has taken on major political implications here. It is being taken very seriously by government officials as a possible electoral handicap for the ruling Gaullists.

President Georges Pompidou lunched yesterday with Mr. Chaban-Delmas and another minister accused by the "Canard Enchaîné" of exploiting tax loopholes, Jacques Chirac. Nothing was known about the luncheon conversation but there was strong speculation that it concerned the tax row.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is due to appear on television tonight to defend the French tax system which has come under heavy attack from the left-wing opposition because of the allegations against Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

The Prime Minister himself is expected to make a public statement, probably on television, in the near future.

There has been no suggestion that Mr. Chaban-Delmas acted illegally. But the charge that he exploited tax loopholes to avoid payment from 1967 to 1970 has helped to cut his popularity by nine per cent in a month according to a recent public opinion poll.

The letter printed by the "Canard Enchaîné" and "Minute" yesterday was signed by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was Secretary of State for Finance in 1963. Mr. Chaban-Delmas was then president of the National Assembly.

# Argentine soccer team kicks linesman to death

CORDOBA, Argentina (AP). — Argentines like their soccer rough and exciting, but even they were stunned this week when angry players kicked a linesman to death because of a penalty call.

The 11 soccer players, ranging in age from 16 to 24, and their coach are in jail accused of murder and assault. A regional soccer official has demanded that the club be disbanded and the federal government said, "All of the country has been shocked by this perfidious crime."

Killed during the game last Sunday between two provincial amateur teams was Augustin Basso, 42, married and the father of four children.

Authorities gave this account of the tragedy: tempers flared during the match between Sportivo Rural of Villa Eufemia and Belgrano Juniors of Arias and after one angry exchange the referee expelled a Sportivo Rural player from the field. The player, Oscar Aldaberto Garcia, 24, attacked the referee with his fists and Basso went to

the official's aid.

Basso, a husky retired army sergeant, was knocked to the ground and then kicked into unconsciousness by the Sportivo Rural players. Only two policemen were on duty for the game at Rural La Carlota, some 640 kms. west of Buenos Aires.

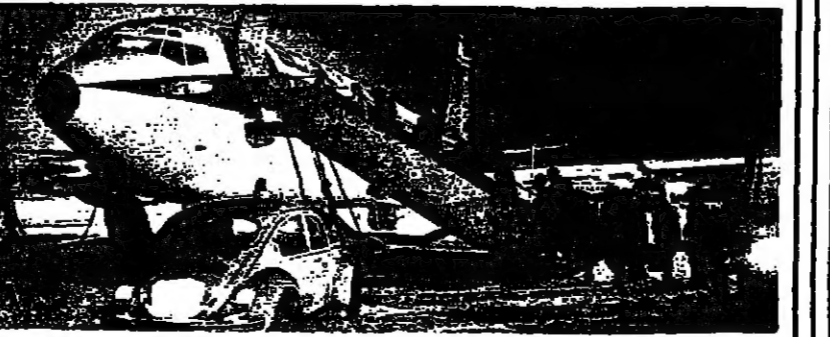
One of the policemen, Antonio Sosa, also was attacked and the enraged soccer players were driven back only after the police drew their guns and threatened to shoot.

The players and their coach, 35-year-old Juan Varios Zabala, were arrested later when police reinforcements arrived.

We announce with sorrow the passing of  
**HELENE MOSES**  
(née Vosschen)  
widow of the late Dr. Paul Moses  
The Cheichel, Katz, and Eyal families  
The funeral will leave from the Rambam Hospital, Haifa,  
at 1.45 p.m. today.

Abraham and Joyce Richtiger of London  
mourn the death of  
**BERL LOCKER**

# Report from Vienna



Vienna is the half-way point on Soviet immigrants' journey from the Soviet Union to Israel. POST photo editor DAVID RUBINGER visited the Austrian capital recently, and brought back a first-hand report on the immigrants' reception, their stay, and their departure for Israel, shown in photo above. Other good reading in tomorrow's

**POST WEEK-END MAGAZINE**

**THE RABBINATE WRANGLE:** Post Reporter David Landau takes a look on-stage, and the behind-the-scenes, at the current controversy over the Chief Rabbi's Elections Law.

**MIRAGE NEGOTIATIONS:** From Paris, Jack Maurice says Israel has made all the concessions in the talks with France.

**THE PROBLEMS OF PLANNING JERUSALEM:** Architect-critic Felix Darnell examines the difficulties in sticking to a master plan.

**WHAT THE FASHION BUYERS WANT:** Fashion Reporter Catherine Rosenkeller sums up Fashion Week.

**BUKOVSKY AND THE JEWS:** Vladimir Bukovsky, the intellectual dissident now serving a 18-year prison sentence for "anti-Soviet propaganda," has been in close contact with the Jewish "repatriation" movement, reports Leonard Schroeter.

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PRESIDENT NIXON'S FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

Soviet threat to M.-E. balance

THE Israelis seek concrete security, the President said in his annual foreign policy report yesterday. To them this means more than an Arab offer of formal peace; it means Arab willingness to let Israel exist on terms which do not leave it vulnerable to future reversals of Arab policy.



President Nixon gives the "O.K." sign. (AP radiophoto)

The greatest threat to peace and stability in the Middle East remains the Arab-Israeli conflict, President Nixon said in his annual foreign policy report to Congress. The effort of the Soviet Union to use the Middle East conflict to perpetuate and expand its own military position in Egypt has been a matter of concern to the U.S.

"The U.S.S.R. has taken advantage of Egypt's increasing dependence on Soviet military supplies to gain the use of naval and air facilities in Egypt," Mr. Nixon stated. "This has serious implications for the stability of the balance of power, locally, regionally in the Eastern Mediterranean, and globally."

The Arabs, on the other hand, Mr. Nixon pointed out, want advance assurance that all the captured territories will be returned. They also seek a just settlement of the grievances of the Palestinians. Some Arab governments have said that they are prepared to accept Israel as it was between 1949 and 1967, but that any enlargement of Israel beyond that is intolerable and implies Israeli expansionist designs. Thus they resist any changes in the pre-war borders.

"This seemingly vicious circle is the objective difficulty which has stood in the way of a settlement," he said. Two approaches to break this impasse have been tried.

One way has been to attempt to gain all the major mutual assurances required — peace for Israel, the territories for the Arabs — as the first stage in a negotiation. This approach has characterized most of the peace efforts since 1967. Some outside party or group — Ambassador Jarring, the special representative of the U.N. Secretary-General, the Four Powers, or the U.S. and U.S.S.R. — has tried to develop formulae containing sufficient commitments by each side to give the other hope of achieving what it wants in a negotiation.

A second route, tried for the first time in 1971, is to begin a process of negotiation without pre-arranged commitments on the fundamental issues. The hope would be that an interim agreement, or the momentum of the bargaining process itself, would create conditions facilitating the more basic settlement.

Resolution 242

The search for a comprehensive solution was a search for a formula for a comprehensive political solution. Mr. Nixon said, adding that the agreed and accepted framework was, and remains, U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967. The effort went through two distinct phases, he said.

In 1968, the U.S. first undertook to engage other powers in the negotiating effort. "We did not feel that the U.S. alone should assume exclusive responsibility for making and keeping peace in the Middle East. First responsibility, of course, lay with the parties to the conflict. But it was also true that the Soviet Union and other powers with interests in the region would have to accept some responsibility, or else no structure of peace would last. We therefore conducted talks bilaterally with the U.S.S.R. and at the U.N. together with the U.S.S.R., Britain, and France, searching for a formula which all sides could accept as a starting point for negotiation. The Soviets turned that effort aside in the end of 1968. Tensions in the area increased sharply in the spring of 1970, with frequent and serious military clashes between Israel and Egypt and stepped-up activity by Palestinian guerrillas."

In the second phase, in response to that renewed tension and to the Soviet Union's apparent loss of interest in further cooperative effort, the U.S. decided by June 1970 that it had no responsible choice but to try on its own to break the spiral of violence. We could not stand by and watch the situation deteriorate into war. We, therefore, took a major initiative. We invited Israel and the Arabs to "stop shooting and start talking." We proposed a cease-fire and military standstill, to pave the way for a renewed effort at negotiation. The parties accepted our proposal in August. The autumn of 1970, however, was absorbed in dealing

with new contacts — the Soviet-Egyptian violations of the standstill agreement, the breakdown of domestic order in Jordan, and the invasion of Jordan by Syrian forces in September.

In January 1971, Ambassador Jarring finally began discussions with both Israel and Egypt on basic chapeau negotiations. He sought assurance from Egypt and Israel that negotiations could proceed on the basis of (A) an Israeli "commitment to withdraw its forces from occupied United Arab Republic territory to the former international boundary between Egypt and the British Mandate of Palestine," and (B) an Egyptian "commitment to enter into a peace agreement with Israel."

Egypt gave a qualified commitment to this effect. Israel said she was willing to enter talks looking toward agreement on secure and recognized borders but not to agree in advance to withdraw to the former international border. Ambassador Jarring's effort lost momentum at the end of February.

Attention then turned to another approach — an interim step toward peace in the form of an agreement for reopening the Suez Canal and a partial withdrawal of Israeli troops. This idea, which had been suggested publicly by both Israeli and Egyptian officials, was explored by the Secretary of State in May, 1971 during his trip to the area and through subsequent diplomatic contacts. By autumn we had identified six principal issues in this negotiation:

- The relationship between an interim agreement and an overall settlement;
- Duration of the cease-fire to preserve a tolerable climate for ongoing talks;
- The extent of withdrawal of military forces from the Canal;
- The nature of supervisory arrangements;
- The nature of the Egyptian presence east of the Canal;
- The use of the Canal by Israel during the period of an interim agreement.

Not technical

These were not technical questions. To the parties, they went to the heart of the basic issues of security and peace. An interim agreement, for example, is acceptable to Egypt only to the extent that it implies or is linked to final recovery of all the occupied territories. But to Israel, an interim agreement is acceptable only if it does not confirm that territories will be restored without negotiation on secure borders. The interim approach, however, offers hope only if it can make progress on concrete steps. But if it can make such progress only if it can somehow put aside temporarily the two sides' fundamental differences regarding the final settlement. The more ambitious the proposed formula for an interim agreement, the more it risks foundering over those very differences. Throughout all these negotiations,

each side has sought to influence the other's negotiating position by increasing its own military strength. I have stated on several occasions in the past year that an arms balance is essential to stability but that military equilibrium alone cannot produce peace. The U.S. has demonstrated its commitment to maintaining a military balance that can serve as a foundation for negotiation, but we have also made intensive efforts to start peace negotiations. We have no other choice. A settlement is in the basic interest of both sides, of the U.S. and of world peace.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is not in the first instance a U.S.-Soviet dispute, nor can it be settled by the global powers. But it is clear that the posture of the major powers can facilitate or inhibit agreement. Their arms can fuel the conflict; their diplomatic positions can make it more intractable; their exploitation of tension for unilateral gain can foment new crises. Hopes for peace will be undermined if either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. feels that the other is either using a negotiation or delaying a settlement to improve its political position at the expense of the other.

Soviet effort

In this regard, the Soviet Union's effort to use the Arab-Israeli conflict to perpetuate and expand its own military position in Egypt has been a matter of concern to the U.S. The U.S.S.R. has taken advantage of Egypt's increasing dependence on Soviet military supplies to gain the use of naval and air facilities in Egypt. This has serious implications for the stability of the balance of power, locally, regionally in the Eastern Mediterranean, and globally. The Atlantic Alliance cannot ignore the possible implications of this move for the stability of the East-West relationship.

This is but one example of the consequences of the failure of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. to reach some general understanding on the basic conditions of stability in the Middle East. Fundamental interests of the major powers are involved and some measure of agreement is inevitable. Neither great power would succeed in helping the parties reach a settlement if its efforts ran counter to the interests of the other, or if the other refused to cooperate. This was the rationale of our dialogue with the U.S.S.R. on the Middle East in 1968. Those talks unfortunately foundered because of two developments:

The Soviet Union tried to draw a final political and territorial blueprint, including final boundaries, instead of helping launch a process of negotiation. We envisioned that boundaries could be drawn in the course of such a process to make them more secure, though it was our view that changes would not be substantial. In the fall of 1969, we reached an understanding with the U.S.S.R. on a possible procedure for indirect Arab-Israeli talks. In December 1969, the Soviet Union changed its mind on this understanding.

The Soviet Union applied its energies in early 1970 to a major military build-up in Egypt, which further delayed negotiation. Egypt's "War of Attrition" along the Suez Canal had grown in intensity and Israel had responded with air raids deep into Egypt. The Soviets therefore deployed in Egypt some 80 surface-to-air missile installations, several squadrons of combat aircraft with Soviet pilots, 5,000 missile crew members and technicians, and about 11,000 other advisers. This build-up continued through the summer of 1970, and Soviet personnel were directly involved in violations of the standstill agreement of August 7. Israel refused to negotiate until the violations were rectified. The U.S. provided Israel with means to cope with this situation. The Soviets since that time have introduced into Egypt SA-6 mobile surface-to-air missiles and the Foxbat and other advanced Mig aircraft. Most recently, they have reintroduced Tu-16 bombers equipped with long-range air-to-surface missiles. Much of this equipment was operated and maintained exclusively by Soviets.

The Soviet Union has an interest in avoiding major conflict in the Middle East. We hope the Soviet Union understands that it can serve this interest best by restraint in the arms supply, refraining from the use of this dispute to enhance its own military position, and encouraging the negotiation of a peace. The urgent necessity, of course, is to find a way to an Arab-Israeli settlement.

At a minimum, the cease-fire must be maintained if the climate for negotiation is to be preserved. Progress in negotiations, in turn, would provide valuable additional incentive for choosing political instead of military solutions.

Arms balance

The military balance must not be allowed to tempt one side to seek an "easy victory" of "peace" by the other "into a move" of desperation. An "end to the arms race," of course, would be the best hope for a stable balance over the longer term.

Maintaining the military balance, however, is not by itself a policy which can bring peace. The search for an overall Arab-Israeli settlement will continue under Ambassador Jarring's auspices. Our efforts to help the parties achieve an interim agreement will also continue, as long as the parties wish. The interim approach, if it is to succeed, must find a way to make progress on practical and partial aspects of the situation without raising all the contentious issues that obstruct a comprehensive solution.

The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. can contribute to the process of settlement by encouraging Arabs and Israelis to begin serious negotiation. The great powers also have a responsibility to enhance, not undermine, the basic conditions of stability in the area. Injecting the global strategic rivalry into the region is incompatible with Middle East peace and with detente in U.S.-Soviet relations.

KEEPING POSTED

WHEN it began to snow last Sunday night we registered a smacking hope that it would be one of those good, dramatic snow falls that provide a diversion from Chief Rabbi's elections and postal strikes. Next morning it was still snowing, and now they were great ragged flakes. Not like the little feathers the mythical German housewife in the sky shook out of her pillows, more like scraps of polyester fluff. We put out a hand to catch a few flakes and admire the little stars that make it up, but they melted by the time we found our glasses a sign to have done with snow. But there were two small boys on the pavement outside, in good warm jackets with hoods attached who were dancing around, entranced, their mouths wide open to catch the snow. Their jackets were open and they were getting soaked, but they had the right idea. Snow can kill and add to human misery generally, but it remains the most fascinating of all the natural phenomena.

It was better in the old days, when Jerusalem simply closed down when it snowed, and even when it rained particularly hard. Zion Circle was always flooded, from ankle-high to knee-high on few memorable occasions. A deep pool formed at the bottom of what is now Rehov Agon, at the corner of the old cemetery, a small lake formed in the field opposite the railway station (and still does) and a large one in the natural depression that is now the University's stadium. That was a good place to sell little boats in winter and pick flowers in spring. When it snowed most of the children did not go to school because they either already had colds, or would catch them sitting in unheated classrooms. Many of their elders also did not go to work: there were no customers or clients in shops and offices anyway. So there were no traffic jams.

In the pre-Xmas months the advertising pages of the "New Yorker" are full of newly invented gift. There is the Xmas plate, with suitable decorations and the year on it, so that you will feel obliged to buy another the next year. Some firms advertise that the number of plates made each year is limited and that back numbers become valuable. Imagine collecting for years and then breaking 1964.

A new venture this year is the "Papal plate", made in Germany, with a picture of Pope Paul VI and a hopeful phrase about world peace. They also promise that this is the first of an annual series. Of what? Popes?

But what has been bothering us is that this new status and prestige symbol must surely pose a



IT is true that the town was a mess by the afternoon. At three o'clock the trees were covered with snow, but the roads were still merely wet. An hour later heavy traffic was skidding hopelessly and buses over the place were stalled. Didn't they get the wax-free

A REPORTER covering the Winter Olympics in Japan writes in the "Herald Tribune": "In Japan snow is a plague of a sort that must be borne. There are large teams of scientists, psychologists and technicians who prepare calculations to deal with the results of earthquakes, typhoons and floods. You just have to sit out snow. In Tokyo snow may fall up to six times a season, to a height of 24 cms, and then payments are spread with water to clear them. Traffic is stopped at Haneda airport for a day with the phrase 'compensating U.S. programmes will be mandatory,' he said. In his discussion of the Soviet Union, Nixon clearly deferred final judgments on the long-range implications of Moscow's policies around the world and on whether a genuine east-west accommodation could be forged. He said it was beyond dispute that marked progress had been made on broad international issues and in bilateral relations in 1971. But he described Soviet actions in South Asia and the Middle East, as well as in the field of nuclear disarmament, as developments with dangerous implications. "The U.S.S.R. has the choice: whether the current period of relaxation is to be merely another offensive tactic or truly an opportunity to develop an international system resting on the stability of relations between the superpowers," he declared. "Its choice will be demonstrated in actions prior to and after our meetings" (the Summit talks in Moscow next May). The President, who has already decided to increase U.S. defence spending, spoke of the "disturbing reality" of Russian progress in developing intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and building sites for improved systems, despite "great restraint" displayed by the U.S. "Our present strategic forces are sufficient and we are moving toward an agreement which should stabilize the strategic balance and foreclose further rounds of arms competition," he said. "If, however, important systems are not constrained by agreements



tacklish problems for Jews. There are one or two non-denominational "New Year" plates, but most are pretty Christmasy. We are therefore happy to be able to report that the "Judaic Medal Society" has this year produced a "Lion of Israel" plate, the first of its collectors' series. They have used up, all on one plate, the lion, menorah and Magen David, and may have to fall back on the Western Wall next year. We admire the restraint that prevented them from putting on eye-patch on the lion.

NIXON REPORT ON WORLD

(Continued from Page One) grammes. If the Soviet Union continues to expand strategic forces, compensating U.S. programmes will be mandatory," he said. In his discussion of the Soviet Union, Nixon clearly deferred final judgments on the long-range implications of Moscow's policies around the world and on whether a genuine east-west accommodation could be forged. He said it was beyond dispute that marked progress had been made on broad international issues and in bilateral relations in 1971. But he described Soviet actions in South Asia and the Middle East, as well as in the field of nuclear disarmament, as developments with dangerous implications. "The U.S.S.R. has the choice: whether the current period of relaxation is to be merely another offensive tactic or truly an opportunity to develop an international system resting on the stability of relations between the superpowers," he declared. "Its choice will be demonstrated in actions prior to and after our meetings" (the Summit talks in Moscow next May). The President, who has already decided to increase U.S. defence spending, spoke of the "disturbing reality" of Russian progress in developing intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and building sites for improved systems, despite "great restraint" displayed by the U.S. "Our present strategic forces are sufficient and we are moving toward an agreement which should stabilize the strategic balance and foreclose further rounds of arms competition," he said. "If, however, important systems are not constrained by agreements

and the Soviet Union continues to build up its strategic forces, I will continue to take actions necessary to protect the national security." The President said that his deepest disappointment in 1971 was the failure of his efforts to persuade Hanoi to end the Vietnam war through a negotiated settlement. "There is only one fundamental issue left — will we collude with our enemies to overturn our friends," he said, in a reference to Hanoi's demand for the elimination of the Saigon government headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu. "We will impose a future on the Vietnamese people that the other side has been unable to gain militarily or politically," he said. His answer to both questions was: "This we shall never do."

China ties Reality, not sentimentality, will shape the future of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, Nixon said, adding that he is going to Peking on February 21 without Hsinan. "The trip to Peking is not an end in itself, but the launching of a process," he said. "The historic significance of this journey lies beyond whatever formal understandings we might reach." "Both sides will state their principles and their views with complete frankness," he added. "We will each know clearly where the other stands on the issues that divide us. We look for ways to begin reducing our differences." Nixon emphasized that the U.S. will maintain its friendship, diplomatic ties and defence commitment with the Republic of China on Taiwan. He added that the "ultimate relationship between Taiwan and the mainland is not a matter for the

U.S. to decide. A peaceful resolution of this problem by the parties would do much to reduce tension in the Far East." On other regions and problems, the President made the following comments: Western Europe and Nato: U.S. policy was to maintain and improve its military forces on the continent, and not reduce them except through reciprocal reductions negotiated with the Warsaw pact. The U.S. favoured a European security conference with the Russians, as long as it was carefully prepared and not used as a forum for speeches and an atmosphere which though friendly did not bring about worthwhile results. South Asia: The U.S. did not support or condone Pakistan's use of armed force against the Bengal separatists, but neither could it condone the use of Indian troops against Pakistan. "The ever that broke out threatened to intensify the danger of war in the Middle East," and a resort to a military solution might have tempted other countries in other regions of tension to try the same. The President said Pakistan remained a close friend of the U.S., and Washington was prepared for a serious dialogue with India on the future of their own relations. Africa: The President noted approvingly that voices were being raised in South Africa questioning the policies of apartheid. He also expressed the hope that the agreement negotiated last November between Britain and Rhodesia would set Rhodesia on the path towards racial equality. He rejected calls for the U.S. to force immediate and violent change if necessary on the white minority governments of southern Africa. (Reuter, AP)

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In these extracts from an interview with British ITV's Lew Gardner, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan takes a personal look at the future map of the Middle East, and reveals what it is like to live with only one eye. Recorded in Tel Aviv recently, the programme, "This Week," was transmitted in England last night.



Moshe Dayan lunching at the Pentagon in Washington this week with U.S. Secretary of State Melvin Laird. (AP radiophoto)

## 'ARABS REALIZING THEY CAN'T GET RID OF US'

Q: General Dayan, in a recent speech you said that winning battles is not enough. You have got to find a way of living and the question of peace is a personal matter. How can it be achieved?

Dayan: On our behalf by trying to live with them in such a way that even if they won't like us, they will feel that they can live with us, that we are not trying to get them out of our way. I don't think that we can bribe them, but I think we should be neighbours that they would like to live with. I think that can be done.

Q: Is there any sign that they accept that they can't get you out? They still talk in military terms.

Dayan: I think there are signs that they are ready to accept us, but I want to say it straightforwardly: unless and until they do accept us, then we will just have to force ourselves. It should not be conditional on their free will. We have no other choice. We are not here only when they like it. But practically I think that Sadat, Hussein and the local Arabs are not only realizing that they can't get rid of us, but they are looking for ways of getting together with us.

Q: Why should they give in to you? Why should Israel always win?

Dayan: Probably because we have no other choice. I think we are strong enough to take care of ourselves, and if need be, we shall be even stronger. We are a modern people, with good science and technology.

relationship should be established with Israel. I think that they are now talking more like neighbours than like enemies.

Q: Can there really be peace in this area while Israel sits on so much conquered Arab land? It's all very well saying, we're here, we've got to live together with you, but what is negotiable?

Dayan: I think that we can say that for instance the Suez Canal is not considered by most of us as the final boundary of Israel. This is one of the lines which is not only negotiable, but we say we are sitting there just because the war is going on, but once there is a peace agreement, we don't think we should sit on your Suez Canal. So what is negotiable is not only the very fact of us withdrawing from the Suez Canal, but also the question of how far we will go. I will not go further than to give this as an example, because we are not negotiating yet.

**M.E. map**

Q: Looking at the map of the Middle East 10 years from now, how do you think it will look?

Dayan: We don't want a big Israel from Iraq, from Mesopotamia to the Nile. This is nonsense, but I think we will have to adjust our old boundaries. I do not think we will have to go back to the old boundaries of before the Six Day War. That is to say, I do believe we will stay on the Golan Heights — and this is a very personal view — I think that we will have our soldiers on the Jordan, that we will keep Sharm-el-Sheikh under our control, and there are going to be changes all around our boundaries, probably except for Lebanon, and when I say "changes," I mean to our benefit.

Q: Turning now to the quality of life of the State of Israel, isn't it thanks to the war situation and wars that make this place another more unique place and give it its essential spirit? But that given peace it just turns into another off-shoot of American capitalism with all the kind of economic scandals that go on in American capitals?

Dayan: I think that war is not very popular now and I don't regret it. I think that war should not be popular. Of course, when the war is on then everybody's attention is attracted to that. I think the coun-

try is living in a kind of a permanent tension and excitement but not because of the danger of war, but because the country is living more in the terms of the future than of the present and now, happily, immigration, mainly from Russia, is taking over the main tension and excitement and feeling of the people instead of war.

Q: You are Minister of Defence in a country which can't even lose a battle. Surely this is an enormous personal strain on you. Where do you draw your own strength from?

Dayan: I think there is a strain, yes, on me personally, on the Chief of Staff, on the Government, on the Prime Minister. I don't know whether I have the strength for it all the time. I hope I have.

Q: Do you ever feel that you might give it up, then? That you would like to retire from public life?

Dayan: Yes, I think that I do give thought to that, not because I feel tired just now, but because I have been the Minister of Defence for five years, and I was Minister of Agriculture for five years, and I was Chief of Staff for five years. Some people get old now and again and I think that in public life there are limits, and I am approaching this limit.

Q: Are you a religious man, in the orthodox sense of the word?

Dayan: Certainly not. I do not usually go to synagogue. I don't pray, and I do drive on Saturdays, but I think I am a good Jew.

**A good Jew**

Q: When you go to the Wall, as you have done on occasion, do you go to pray to a God or do you do you go to pay homage to the Jews of the past?

Dayan: Not to pray in the ritual way, but when I go there and get there I feel a kind of meeting of the old time when the Wall and the Temple were there. I don't have that much imagination to see the Temple standing there, but when I look at the stones, I have this moving spirit of living in the past.

Q: You say you are a good Jew. In what way are you a good Jew?

Dayan: I am very, very Jewish. I feel closer to the Jews in Miami although we don't have the same way of life than to you or any other Arab or Gentile in this country because the ladies and gentlemen of Miami are Jews, and for me belonging to the same people means a lot, even though we have differences of concepts and ways of life. I live the history of the Jewish people, not the ceremonial of the Jewish people.

Q: Your eye-patch is a very symbol in Israel and other parts of the world. Did it change your personality? Did you become a man with a patch to yourself?

Dayan: I was never asked this question before. I don't know, I don't like it. The physical effect of living with one eye, I have a kind of permanent headache all the time over the missing eye, and for the patch, there is the attention all the time, and I don't like it. It is not that I wanted to hide myself, but all the time it is "Here goes Dayan." I don't like it.

Q: Somebody described you to me the other days as a charming pirate. What is your own summing up of yourself?

Dayan: It is too early for me to sum up myself. Don't do it. Don't ask me that. I don't give that a thought. It's something that I am worrying about from one mistake to another, from one failure to another, all my life. I always criticize myself, but here I am. I was never really happy with myself and satisfied and saying, here I did something wonderful. On the contrary. Always I criticized myself and tried to improve and do the next thing in a better way. I wouldn't say that I can sum up. I can just say I am holding on and on, not floating.

## Sudan peace talks likely

FOR 16 years now, a virtually unreported war has been going on in the Southern Sudan between the secessionist Black Sudanese Anya Nya guerrillas, under the command of Gen. Joseph Lagu, and the Arab forces of the Government in Khartoum. The war is estimated to have taken a toll of up to a million lives.

Recently, approaches have been made on both sides for a peaceful solution of the conflict. Cecil Eprile, chief foreign correspondent of Forum World Features, has found himself, unexpectedly, "as he puts it," "the go-between" in contacts for peace talks between the rebel leader and the Sudan's President, Gen. Numeiry and Gen. Idi Amin, President of Uganda, who had offered to mediate the issues in Kampala. Mr. Eprile's account of a mission to Gen. Lagu on behalf of Gen. Numeiry follows.

that there should be a separate regional government for the North as well as one for the South. Khartoum's offer is for regional autonomy for the South only. The Anya Nya is prepared to accept a Federal Government for the whole of the Sudan to sit in Khartoum under President Numeiry.

The other controversial issue concerns the future role of the Anya Nya forces.

General Joseph Lagu — with whom I had two sessions of talks lasting about six hours — turned out to be quite unlike the general conception of a guerrilla leader and one who himself has been constantly in the forefront of fierce, no-quarter battles.

Aged 40 and a devout Protestant, mission-taught Joseph Lagu is of medium height and slightish build. He looks more like a schoolmaster than a warrior chief, and he told me that he would have preferred to be a school teacher than a soldier. "I have a great desire to pass on something I have learned to others," he said. "But as a young man I realized that the only hope for my people in the South was to learn to fight back against the Northern oppressors and so I joined the Khartoum Military Academy in 1953. Had it not been for that, the army would never have been my profession, I am not by nature a soldier."

Both Lagu and Numeiry received military training from the British in the same class at the military college. Lagu said he served with Numeiry in the principal Southern Sudanese town of Juba for six months. Lagu also served with General Baghir, "who is a person one can trust."

**KAMPALA (FWF).—**

A few days ago I had a long, exclusive interview — one of the few he has given to a newspaperman — at a secret meeting place "somewhere in Africa" with General Lagu.

The Anya Nya leader confirmed that preliminary talks between some of his trusted lieutenants and Southern officers in the Khartoum Government (headed by Vice-President Abel Alier) which were held in Addis Ababa last November are to be resumed in the Ethiopian capital this month. Neither General Lagu nor General Numeiry will attend these talks, which are designed to be a prelude to official negotiations, but other Southerners outside the Anya Nya movement have been invited to take part.

General Lagu told me: "It would be more meaningful at this stage if I personally were to hold talks with the Sudan Arab leadership rather than with Southerners in the Government. Please give a message to Khartoum that I shall be glad to meet President Numeiry, or General Baghir, or Mr. El Hag Mousa or any other Arab Sudanese leader or leaders."

General Lagu said it would be most convenient for him if the official negotiations were held in Uganda or Kenya (although he would not rule out other neighbouring African countries), and he wondered whether President Amin would repeat his offer of Uganda as a venue.

**Khartoum denials**

Lagu insisted that in spite of denials by Khartoum there had been a number of atrocities by army groups against Southern civilians in the bush since the Numeiry regime took power in May 1969. But he agreed there was a possibility that these things were not ordered by the Government but were carried out by elements which had "got out of control."

Since the end of 1970 "terrorism" against villagers had been reduced to a minimum, General Lagu said it was not very encouraging that Khartoum's peace offers coincide with a new military offensive. He agreed it was possible Khartoum's motivation was to come to the peace table with as much military advantage as it could get, but claimed that the latest offensive in December 1971, which took the army to the Uganda border, had been a failure.

He described General Numeiry as "the most reasonable" leader Khartoum has had. "He has at least made us promises. We would rather deal with him than with anyone else."

Lagu thought it would have been even worse for the South if the Communist coup of July 1971 had succeeded.

Lagu told me he had no desire to become the first Prime Minister of a regionally-autonomous Southern Sudan. "I want to see the problem of the Southern Sudan honourably solved and then live peacefully as an ordinary citizen."

**Amin to mediate?**

I put this question to the Government of Uganda in Kampala a few days later. President Amin's reply, repeating his offer, was conveyed to me by the President's Press Secretary, Mr. Benny Kanyangye. The statement on behalf of the President said that he would be happy to mediate if both sides wished him to do so.

Mr. El Hag Mousa had already made it clear to me, on President Numeiry's behalf, that there would be no objections to Uganda as a venue.

I have informed the Khartoum Government both of General Lagu's acceptance of offers to hold discussions "within the framework of Sudanese unity" (a condition demanded by Khartoum) and of President Amin's latest offer.

It is evident from discussions I have had with the Sudanese Minister of Information and other members of the Sudanese Government on the one hand, and General Lagu and other Anya Nya leaders and sources close to them on the other, that two specific issues could be the subjects of hard bargaining.

One is the Anya Nya proposal

**AMIN TO MEDIATE?**

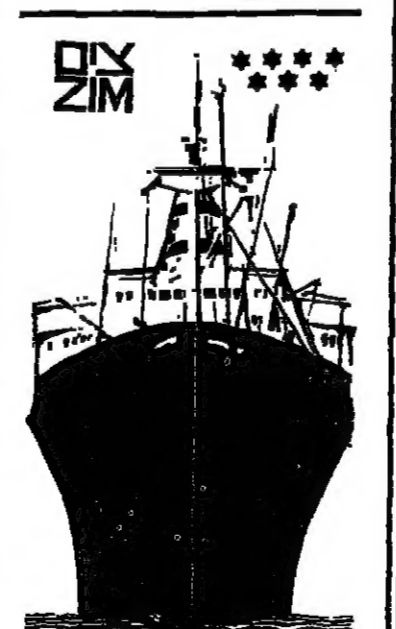
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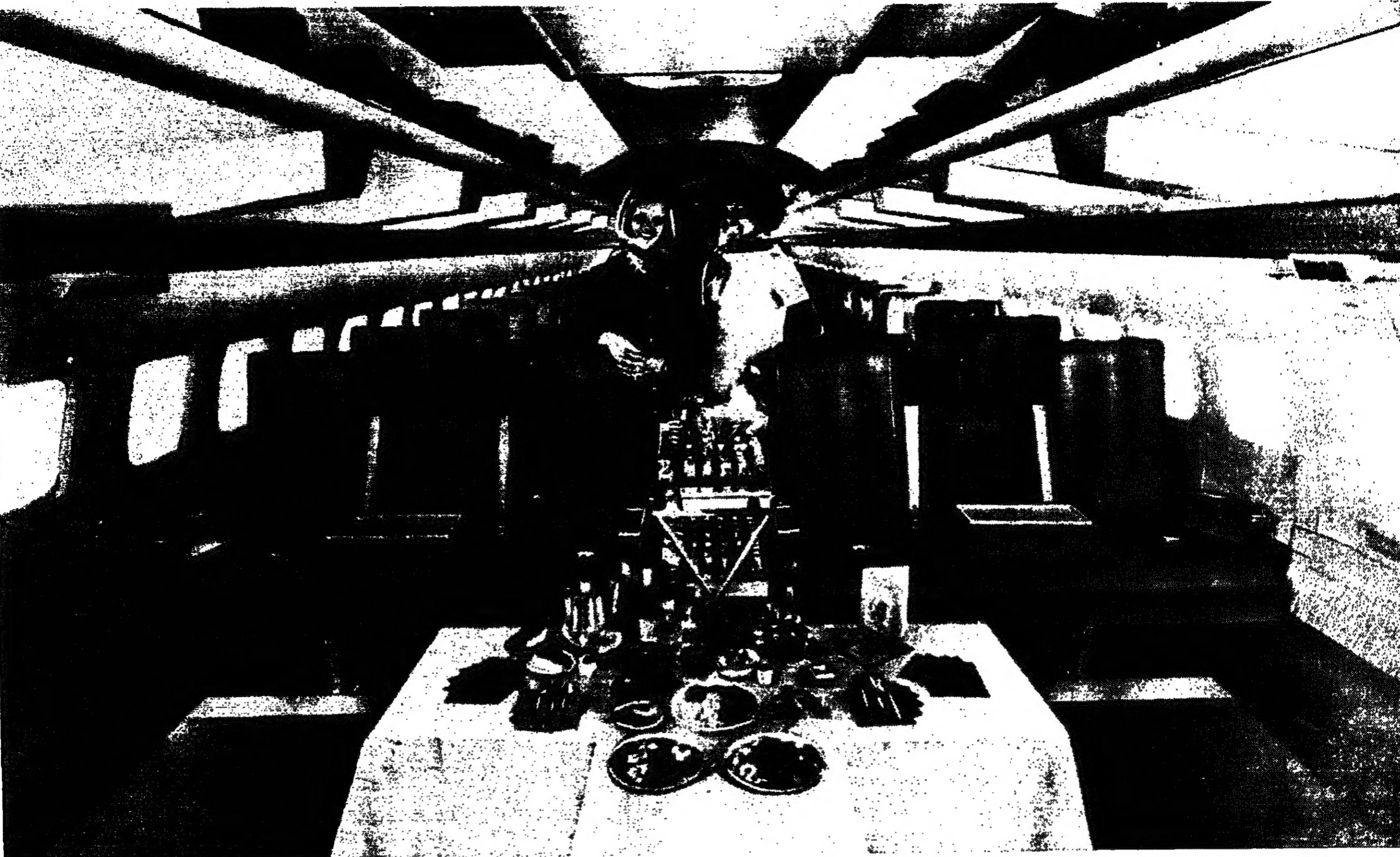
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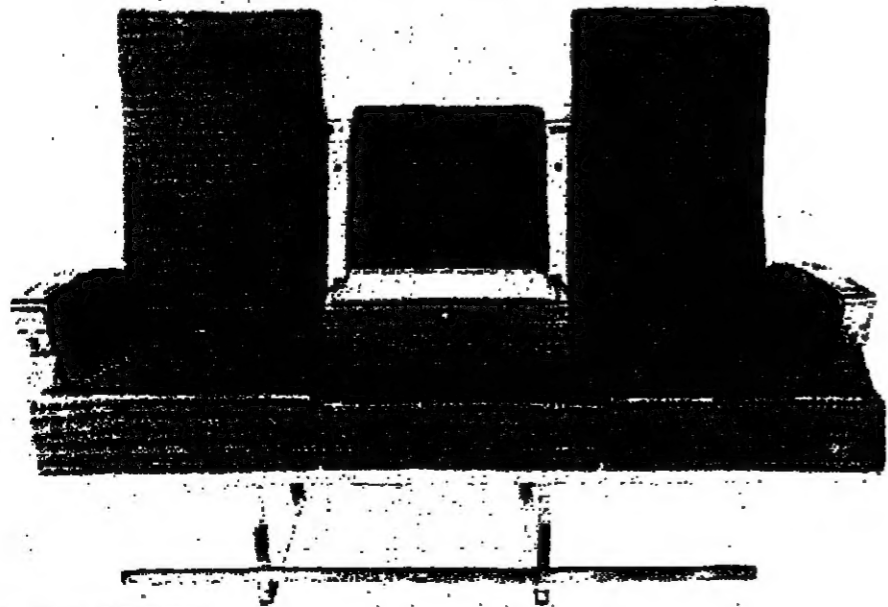
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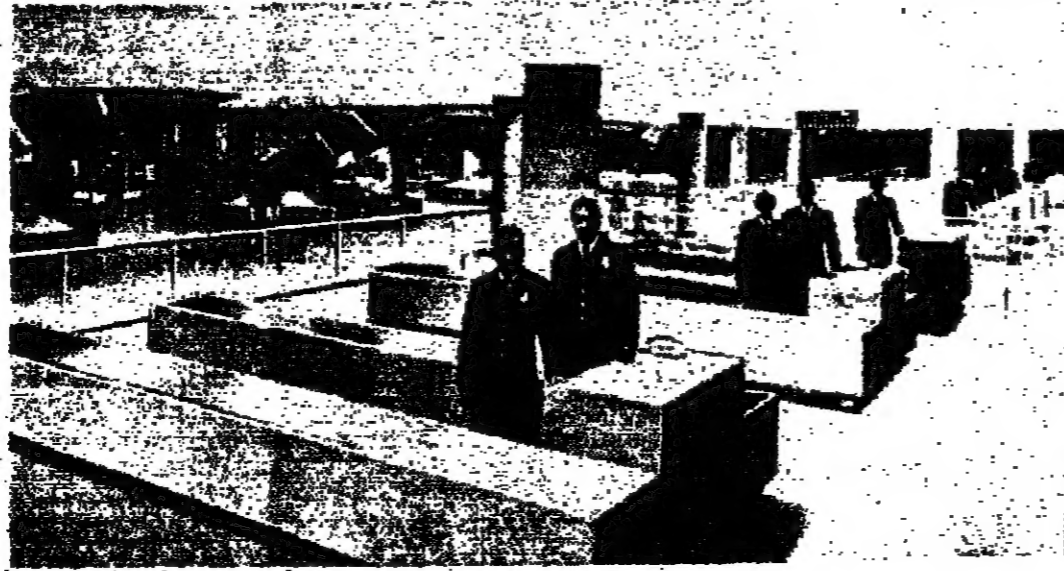
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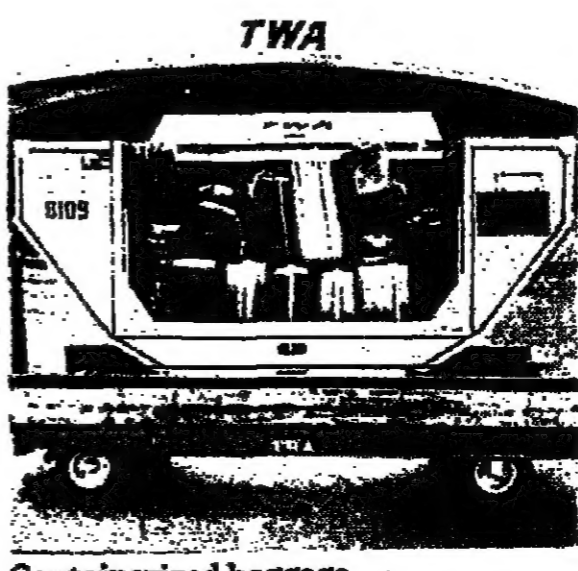
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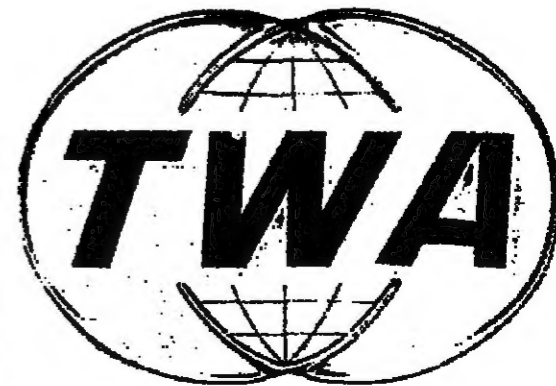
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### Histadrut study of expense account spending

By SHAYA SHAIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. A special committee of the Histadrut's trades union department is to examine the recommendations on expense accounts recently produced by the Histadrut Comptroller Commission, headed by Mr. Baruch Azaria, M.K.

Under the proposed rules, no fixed sum for expenses would be legal for Histadrut members. Instead receipts for an expenditure made on the company account should state the reason for the expenditure, when it took place, and the names of those invited.

Managerial boards should meet on the plant premises, not in restaurants or rest houses. Only foreigners can be entertained outside the business premises, with the managing director's special approval. "Austere" refreshments only should be served at meetings. Managers should not order meals on company account, except when they work overtime or late.

Art objects purchased with company money should be placed on company premises, not in the homes of managers. There should be no special effort to decorate the executives' offices. Theatre or concert tickets should be distributed among all employees according to a strict routine. If the management offers a small present to workers on a holiday, everyone should receive the same. No advertisements in the press should congratulate senior officials upon promotion.

AN ASHKELON YOUTH, who last September removed aluminum pipes from a building site at Ganei Shulamit Hotel, and sold them, on Monday was fined IL1,000 and given a six month suspended prison term in the Ashkelon Magistrate's Court.

## CHILD MAINTENANCE AFTER BANKRUPTCY

The Supreme Court, partly allowed an appeal against a decision of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on February 24, 1971 (in M.C. 106/71).

The appellant is the minor son of the respondent. After his mother and the respondent were divorced, the appellant was granted maintenance of IL170 per month by the Tel Aviv District Court. In 1971, the appellant brought an action in the same court to increase the sum of maintenance to IL350 per month. At the time this action was brought the respondent was an undischarged bankrupt.

The District Court dismissed the action for increased maintenance, giving the appellant leave to appeal for the reason that under Jewish Law an obligation to pay maintenance to a child does not take precedence over debts to other creditors.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court the issue centred upon whether a maintenance debt based on a judgment is a "debt provable in bankruptcy" or not, since if it is not provable in bankruptcy, within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, it is deducted in toto from a bankrupt's earnings and only the residue of those earnings are taken into account for purposes of paying dividends under a settlement to the rest of the creditors; whereas if it is provable in bankruptcy then it becomes part and parcel of the debts payable under a settlement, although it does take priority over some of the bankrupt's other debts.

Mr. Molodik appeared for the appellant and the respondent appeared on his own behalf.

**LAW REPORT**

The Jerusalem Post  
Edited by Doris Lankin

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1972

**In the Supreme Court sitting as court of civil appeals**  
Before Justices Landau, Goh and Kahn

Yosef Rappaport, Appellant. v. Avraham Rappaport, Respondent (C.A. 152-71)

**Maintenance debt accruing after receiving order is provable in bankruptcy.**

**Judgment**

Justice Kahn, who delivered the first opinion of the Supreme Court, noted that the issue before the court had been dealt with thoroughly by Eshkol District Court Judge Caspi (in Motion 726/60 Peakin M'Hozi'm, 28/136) and he had come to the conclusion that maintenance owing by virtue of a judgment only up to the time the receiving order was made against the bankrupt is provable in bankruptcy, but that maintenance owing after the receiving order is made is not provable in bankruptcy. Judge Caspi, he pointed out, had based his conclusion on the fact that whereas under English law, to which section 141 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance refers, the courts for interpretation of the Ordinance, no maintenance debt is provable in bankruptcy, the local Bankruptcy Ordinance, in contradistinction to the parallel English law, contains express provisions with regard to a bankrupt's liability under a judgment for maintenance — which in his (Judge Caspi's) opinion must be interpreted as referring only to liability up to the date upon which a receiving order is made.

In bankruptcy, both as regards the past and the future, and arrears in payment of the maintenance take priority over other debts of the bankrupt during the whole period of his bankruptcy. This interpretation of the Ordinance, he felt, was in complete harmony with the intentions of the mandatory legislation to ensure not only that a maintenance creditor be not negatively discriminated against, but that he be given certain advantages over other creditors.

As, therefore, continued Justice Kahn, every maintenance debt is provable in bankruptcy, the appellant in the present case should apply to the District Court for leave to bring an action for an increase in the maintenance he was receiving from the respondent, since section 8(1) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance lays down expressly that on the making of a receiving order "no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or the estate of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any action or other legal proceedings, unless with leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose."

In conclusion, Justice Kahn considered the District Court's reasons for dismissing the appellant's claim for increased maintenance, holding that the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and not Jewish law, was the operative law in the case and that in accordance with the former not only does a maintenance creditor not give precedence to other creditors (as in Jewish Law) but he has certain advantages over other creditors. If, however, he continued, the District Court judge had merely wished to emphasize that a person receiving maintenance from a bankrupt must be content with a modest way of living, then he could only agree with him. But in the present case he was not prepared to deny the appellant the opportunity of proving that he was entitled to some increase in maintenance and for this reason he thought he should be allowed to apply to the District Court for leave to bring his action for increased maintenance — in which action the trustee in bankruptcy would be joined as a party. (To be continued.)

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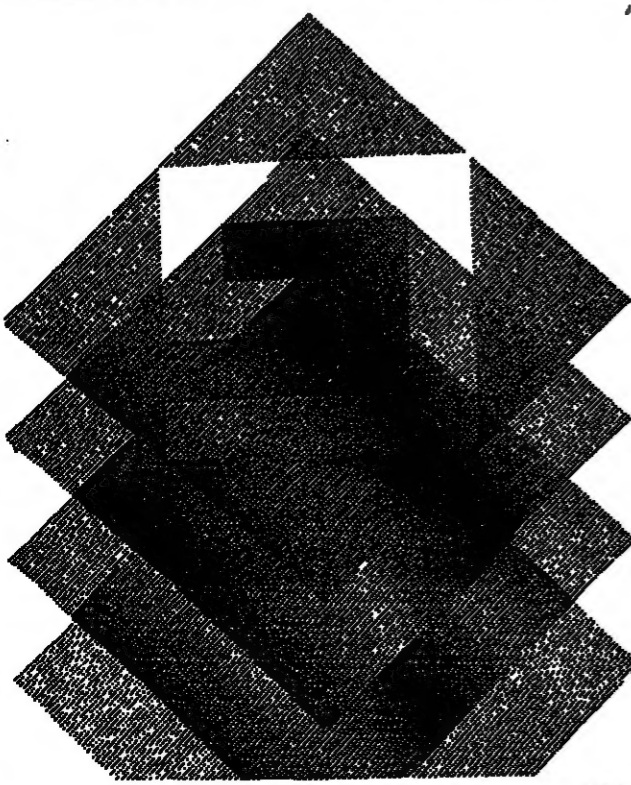
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**Israeli films win prizes**

THE Israeli film industry won two prizes at the Hollywood Foreign Press Association award ceremony in Hollywood this week. "Asudat HaPollozman" was the "Golden Globe" as the best foreign film and Haim Topol won the award as best actor. The "Golden Globe" ranks second in prestige to the Oscar Award.

"Asudat HaPollozman" was directed by Ephraim Kishon, who also wrote the script, and the title role was portrayed by Shaike Ophir. It was produced by Yitzhak Koli of the Israel Film Studios at Herzliya.

Haim Topol got the "Golden Globe" for the best actor for his Tevya in "Fiddler on the Roof."

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### More roads, hospitals for Haifa

By YAAQOV ARDON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — When Mayor Moshe Flieman returned home last Thursday night from meetings in Jerusalem with Transport Minister Shimon Peres and senior officials of the Health Ministry, he brought with him their promises of grants totalling over IL50m. for the city to spend during the next three years on two urgent development projects: transit roads and hospital facilities.

The funds will create or widen inter-urban traffic arteries now badly clogged, new roads and bridges, one of them a twin to the Wadi Rushmiya bridge. They will allow the new city hospital for chronic diseases in Ramot Remes to be opened to 126 patients on April 1. The Health Ministry's Director-General, Prof. Baruch Padeh, and his aides approved the hospital's annual operating budget of IL3m.

**Traffic ills**

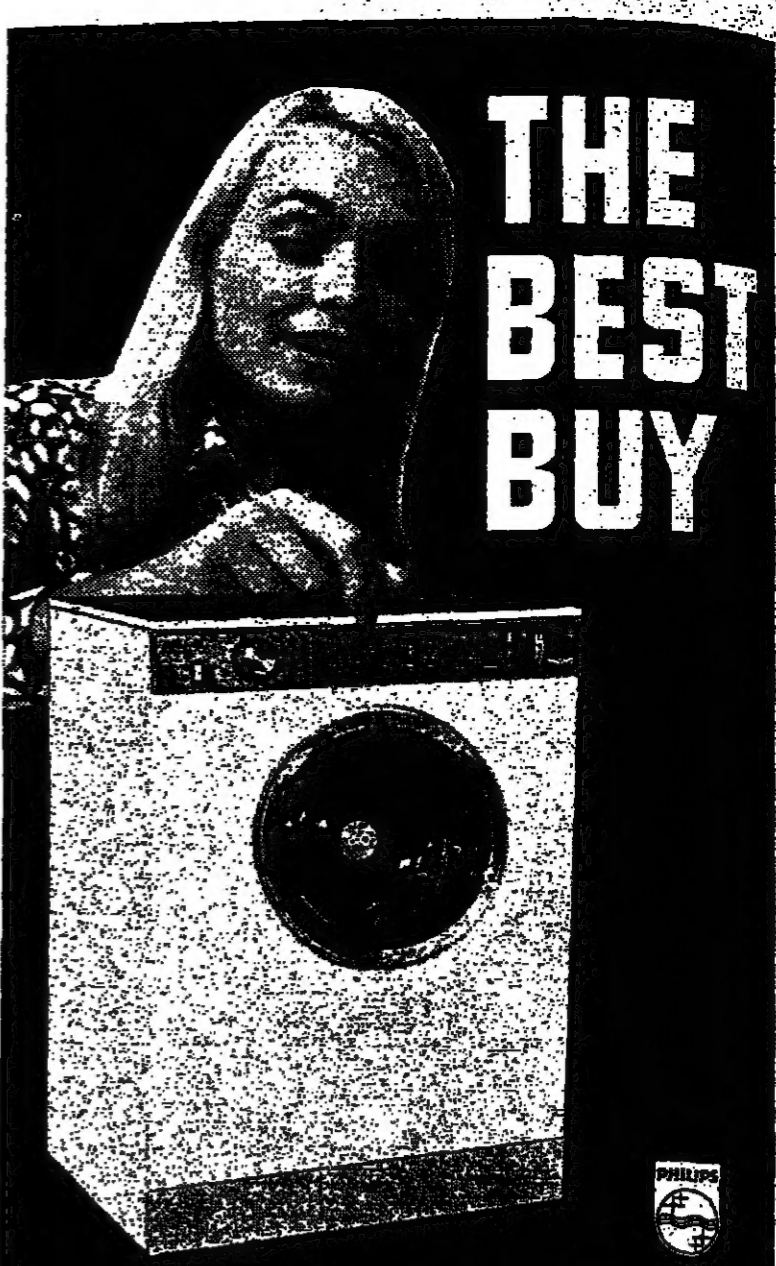
Mayor Flieman on Monday handed to the press a list of the projects that will heal or at least ease some of the traffic ills brought on by neglect during most of the 1960s. They include a new road from Neve Sha'anan to the Bay-side Road, with a bridge across Ben Yehuda Road (which leads to the checkpoint), a road between Almuza to the coastal road (which the city engineer wants to run through Rehov Freud, over the opposition of its residents), bridges on the western and eastern fringes of the city, one of them, 21 metres wide, across the coastal road to East Galim, and a rapid transit road between Mt. Carmel, Hadar and Hacarmel and downtown, an extension of Derech Ha'atzma'ut westward to parallel Jaffa Road beyond Carmel Avenue. More roads are to make the Kishon and other bay-side port facilities more accessible. A second Bailey bridge will remove an annoying bottleneck in traffic to the industry zone. The second bridge across Wadi Rushmiya, north of and close to the existing one, will cost IL10m. and is not the most expensive one on the list.

**Private work**

"We're going to hand some of the projects to private engineering companies because the city engineer's office is not geared for such a work load. Much preparatory effort is involved: some lands must be expropriated, some bought, objections must be settled and approvals sought," Mayor Flieman said.

"The Minister promised the city 75 per cent of the cost, the same proportion as similar inter-urban projects get in Tel Aviv. Up to now, the Government contributed only 50 per cent here. Haifa is even more of a focal and transit point for through traffic between north and south."

The city, he said, has so far spent over IL5m. on the new hospital. It will have half of it refunded from the Government, and get a loan from Mifal Hapayis. Mayor Flieman said he had assurances of funds for adding two floors with room for another 120 patients. Work will start in two months, on a new nine-storey wing to the Rothschild Hospital and on improvements in the existing building. Mr. Flieman, pleased that in the coming financial year the Health Ministry had received more funds (over IL500m.) to spend than in the past, said "I believe it's part of the new deal on social services."



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Tomorrow, Friday, February 11, 1972 a new series of Development Loan will be issued, offering a choice

**Amount of the Issue** — will be IL10 million. Bonds are issued in denominations of IL100 and upwards.

**Redemption and Interest** — the bonds are redeemable after 5 years. Income will be paid according to the highest amount of the two alternatives:

**A. Principal and Interest linked** — to consumer price index, according to calculated compound interest of 4.84%; that is, IL66.66. To this amount are added linkage differentials on principal and interest.

**B. Principal and Interest non-linked** — according to calculated compound interest of 10.76%; that is, IL66.66.

**In either case, an income of at least IL50 net for each IL100 is assured.**

**Tax is limited** — income tax on the interest will not exceed 25%. Linkage differentials on capital are exempt from income tax.

**The bonds are available** — at all banks and from members of the Stock Exchange. Purchases at the time of issue are exempt from commission.

**Registration at the Stock Exchange** — the new series bonds will be registered and traded on the Stock Market; thus, if necessary, bonds may be realized at any time, even before the final redemption date.

**STATE OF ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT LOAN**

מכירת האדמה



# The poor Jews of the U.S.

M. BEACH, Fla. (INA). — and non-Jews alike are becoming increasingly aware that an unusually large number of American Jews live at or below the poverty line, according to Hertram executive vice-president of the American Jewish Committee.

He said the committee's growing concern with the problem is reflected in a new publication, "The Jewish Poor: Portrait in Poverty," which is being distributed this week by the organization's Institute of Human Relations.

The first booklet published in the series on the subject of Jewish poverty, it is one of a series of booklets dedicated to the study of the Jewish poor, who are identified by the committee as being the most vulnerable of the Jewish community.

Written by Dorothy Habinowitz, a social worker, the booklet is based on a study of 100 Jewish families in New York City, conducted by the committee in 1964.

It is written by Dorothy Habinowitz, a social worker, the booklet is based on a study of 100 Jewish families in New York City, conducted by the committee in 1964.

The study, which was conducted by the committee in 1964, found that 10 percent of the Jewish families in New York City were living at or below the poverty line.

The study also found that the Jewish poor are more likely to be elderly, disabled, or single parents. It also found that the Jewish poor are more likely to be employed in low-paying jobs.

## The elderly

Gold goes on to point out that the proportion of elderly among Jewish poor is far larger than among America's poor generally. Her current estimates to the effect that as many as two-thirds of the Jewish poor are in their sixties or older — mostly members of the immigrant generation who, through no fault of their own, were left behind in their neighborhoods made it difficult to find work.

He states that, for the most part, they do not live in hospitals, and they face in Medicaid and Medicare programs. They live in wretchedly run-down houses, in neighborhoods not Jewish. Many are on a "gravel" — that they rarely venture even to shop or see the doctor do not visit with friends at all.

Most Jewish institutions moved from once-Jewish neighborhoods when the majority of Jewish residents did, he notes. Thus, with any social companionship, "to be alone usually means to be alone and helplessly alone."

More probably, Begin drew inspiration from Jabotinsky's resignation from the Zionist Executive in 1923 and later from the World Zionist Organization in 1935. Rather than wishing to repeat Jabotinsky's performance, it is obvious that the pupil is squarely following in his teacher's footsteps.

**YISRAEL WINZELMAN**  
Jerusalem, January 16.



The domes of the Old City gleam under a snow-laden sky, early Tuesday morning. Later the snow melted in the sunshine and it had virtually disappeared by yesterday.

## Readers' letters

### Mr. Begin's inspiration

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — It seems that Mark Segal has been misled as regards Menachem Begin's political strategy, attributing it to "one of his political traumas," specifically the White Paper of 1922 and Jabotinsky's role as a member of the Zionist Executive at the time (January 19).

It must be borne in mind that, first of all, Begin was no more than 10 years of age at the time. Secondly, he was a member of Hashomer Hatzair in his early youth, and the Jabotinsky-inspired youth movement, only in 1929.

In addition, it would have been difficult for Begin to attack Jabotinsky for not sticking by the slogan of "Two States, One Jewish People," a Revisionist cornerstone, as the Revisionist Party was founded in April, 1925. As a sidelight, it is imperative to note that actually Jabotinsky never signed the British Mandate, voted against it but loyally shared responsibility with the rest of the Executive.

More probably, Begin drew inspiration from Jabotinsky's resignation from the Zionist Executive in 1923 and later from the World Zionist Organization in 1935. Rather than wishing to repeat Jabotinsky's performance, it is obvious that the pupil is squarely following in his teacher's footsteps.

**YISRAEL WINZELMAN**  
Jerusalem, January 16.

**BUREAUCRACY AND IMMIGRATION**

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — I was struck by the interesting juxtaposition of articles in your issue of January 28: one reporting the decision of the Zionist Congress that leaders must immigrate "or else," and the other, Shalom Cohen's criticism of the Government for failure to deal with the problem of bureaucracy.

I believe that the passage of such resolutions, as well as repeated exhortations by Israeli leaders to Jews in the West to immigrate, are virtually useless in achieving that objective. There are very few Jews in the United States who can be unaware that Israel wants them to settle here. And yet, only 10,000 out of 5.5 million came last year, even though American society is undergoing a spiritual crisis. Why?

I submit that a part of the answer is the phenomenon Mr. Cohen referred to when he wrote "meeting with the bureaucratic machine can be an anti-absorption experience." I have yet to meet a fellow immigrant or a Jew who has not thrown up his hands in despair when discussing the bureaucracy. Surely this state of affairs receives widespread circulation abroad and acts as a deterrent to immigration.

**SIDNEY ALTMAN**  
Kiryat Tivon, January 28.

### POLITICS AND THE IVORY TOWER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — Malka Rabinowitz's attempt to find out whether or not professors are "more qualified than tailors" to comment on politics (January 30) is typical of most pronouncements we have had on this issue, in that the question is being confounded with the substantive question involved.

Being myself very much a resident of the Ivory Tower, it would seem to me (a) that professors are certainly more adept at analyzing problems and at formulating their opinions, — and that in this respect their contribution to the democratic process may be of special value; but (b) that, on the other hand, politics is much less a matter of analytical thought than one of evaluating insufficient information as a basis for decision making and action, of "intuitively" assessing complex situations, which defy analysis and of dealing with them to a large extent by saying what is deemed to be expedient, of compromising and bearing responsibility, and a host of intellectual and other mental proclivities, which probably atrophy rather than thrive in an academic climate.

**Y. STERNBERG**  
Jerusalem, January 30.

### MORRISON PARTITION PLAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — I do of course understand the natural craving of the journalistic soul for "scoops." I can therefore imagine the joy of your London correspondent, Mr. Eric Silver, at the momentous discovery (January 12) of the British partition plan of 1944, wired by Mr. Herbert Morrison who headed a Cabinet Committee on Palestine nominated by Churchill's war coalition. Unfortunately, Mr. Silver has been preceded 10 years ago by Sir Lionel Woodward who, in his book entitled "British Foreign Policy in the Second World War" (London, HMSO 1962, pp. 390-394), already gave the gist of the decision of the Morrison Committee. I used it myself in my book "From Diplomacy to Resistance," Philadelphia 1970, and so have many other authors since.

**DR. YEHUDA BAUER**  
Kibbutz Sheval, January 12.

Our London correspondent was reporting on British Cabinet papers now released officially and completely for the first time. He certainly had no intention of absconding with a scoop already claimed by historians.

**— SA. J.P.**

## Too much in earnest

The Israel Trio; Menahem Broner, violin; Evi Harel, cello; Daniel Hoxter, piano (YMCA Auditorium, Jerusalem, February 10). The Trio's performance was a masterpiece. The Trio is a G minor, Opus 181.

These earnest musicians of considerable skill and, in the string players' case, experience, have banded together to form a new chamber music ensemble with a very ambitious name. Their debut in Jerusalem took place under a double handicap: that of the YMCA Auditorium, with its curtains eating up the sound and distracting outside noise filtering in does not compare with the bright acoustics of the Wise Auditorium; and a choice of programmes which left very little room for contrasts in mood or content. However, in my opinion, the biggest handicap was that the three were so earnest in their performance that a certain drowsiness and passivity overtook the listener. There was never any enthusiasm, exhilaration or abandon in the presentations. And so there really no music for piano trio with bright, lively, sunny content, to express *joie de vivre* or the lighter side of life?

The Beethoven Trio, companion to the "Ghost" Trio but without the mysterious depth of its brother, is

so sophisticated it is somewhat difficult to present convincingly. As programme opener it was a definite mistake.

Ravel's capricious charm, elasticity and Gallic lightness was missing. The Brahms Trio fared better but here, too, more lucidity and transparency would have offset the rather thick texture, and heaviness of movement was stressed rather than lightened.

Technically, all presentations were flawless and gave proof of careful and conscientious preparation. Listeners content with correct readings surely were satisfied by this concert. There is more to music than what the pages of the scores contain in printing ink, however, and it is for the artists to bring these *imponderabilia* out into the open for the audience's enrichment and enlightenment.

**YOHANAN BOEHM**



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## TOP 4 TEAMS PLAY AWAY

By PAUL KOHN  
Jerusalem Post Staff Reporter

**TEL AVIV** — The four top clubs in the wide-open race for the National League soccer championship all play away from home this weekend, and changes at the top might well emerge following Saturday's games.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, look over the league leadership in mid-week, by beating Eneq Yehuda 1:0. They are away on Saturday against Jaffa Maccabi, another team in form, and one that produces its best football against strong opposition. The Jaffa team is unlikely to repeat its 4:0 victory over Eneq Yehuda of last week, but a defence that has given away only seven goals in 12 matches has to be respected.

Nesanya Maccabi, play away for the third consecutive time, this Saturday against Hadera Maccabi. Both sides last 3:0 last Saturday, and the result here may depend on which team has recovered its confidence better. Were this game to be played in Nesanya one could have little hesitation about predicting the result, but in Kiryat Eliezer any result could turn up, especially as the Nesanya team will not be at full strength because of injuries.

Petah Tikva will see one of the big matches of the day this Saturday with the clash between Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda and Jerusalem Bnei Yehuda. The Jerusalem team is a great form, boosted still further by the triumph over Nesanya Maccabi, last week. The form book points in favour of the Jerusalem side, though Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda have produced a few good games at home, beating Jaffa Maccabi and Hadera Maccabi in its last two home matches.

Hadera Maccabi is again at Bloomfield playing against Shimon. A few weeks ago Nahum Solomach's boys looked like playing a major role in the championship struggle but four defeats in the last five games seem to have undermined their confidence. With Motti Shapira back in the Hadera line-up the Hadera attack may have the edge, though Shimon could hold a point.

Jerusalem Hapoel play in the Capital against Beersheba Hapoel. Ground advantage may well be the decisive factor here, Beersheba Hapoel are a fine home team, but have not won an away match this season.

Petah Tikva Hapoel entertain Tel Aviv Hapoel, whom they beat 2:1 at Bloomfield on January 1. The form of Tel Aviv Hapoel has been



## Bar-Ilan gets microscope worth \$12,000

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**RAMAT GAN** — A \$12,000 microscope that nobody looks through is being used by two Bar-Ilan physics professors in an investigation of liquid metals.

The microscope measures the temperature of liquid metals using invisible infra-red waves, then "reports" the information to a data-processing unit.

The professors, Arthur J. Greenfield and Nathan Wisner, say that "liquid metals may provide a potential source of useful applications, especially in the nuclear generation of electricity."

Their study, entitled "Experimental test of the current theory of liquid metals," is expected to be completed in 1973. It is being financed by a grant from the U.S. National Bureau of Standards.

Their study of liquid metals, including mercury, gallium, sodium, potassium, and indium, began in 1969 and required them to invent and design most of their scientific apparatus.

The infra-red microscope used in the study was developed in the U.S. four years ago. It is so accurate such that it can discriminate temperature differences of 0.1 d. centigrade in areas as small as 0.01 centimetre in diameter.

**TOTO GUIDE**

Kfar Saba Hapoel v Hadera Hapoel  
Jerusalem Hapoel v Beersheba Hapoel  
Petah Tikva Hapoel v Tel Aviv Hapoel  
Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda v Jerusalem Bnei Yehuda  
Eneq Yehuda v Hadera Hapoel  
Jaffa Maccabi v Tel Aviv Maccabi  
Hadera Maccabi v Nesanya Maccabi  
Nesanya Bnei Yehuda v Hadera Maccabi  
Nesanya Hapoel v Kiryat Eliezer Hapoel  
Nahariya Hapoel v Petah Tikva Maccabi  
Sharon Hapoel v Ramat Gan Hapoel  
Holon Letina Hapoel v Lod Hapoel

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the matter of the Companies Ordinance and in the matter of **AUTOCARS COMPANY LTD.** in liquidation (hereinafter — the Company)

**NOTICE OF WINDING-UP ORDER, FIRST MEETINGS AND LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF PROOFS OF DEBT**

The District Court of Haifa (Civil Case 1396/71) ordered on January 24, 1972 to wind up the Company, and appointed the Official Receiver as Provisional Liquidator of the Company, following a winding-up petition in this matter submitted on November 1971.

First meetings of creditors and contributories will be held on January 27, 1972 at "Beitenu" Hall, 29 Rehov Yerushalayim, Haifa.

a) Creditors — at 11.30 a.m.  
b) Contributories — at 1.00 p.m.

Claims against the Company should be lodged, on official forms, with the office of the Official Receiver in Haifa, 3 Rehov Shmaryahu Levin, P.O.B. 4886, not later than February 20, 1972, at 12.00 noon. Proofs received after the aforementioned date, will not be taken into account for voting rights.

Furns of Proof of Debt are obtainable at any of the following offices of the Official Receiver:

4 Rehov Yedidya, corner Rehov Koreah, Jerusalem  
39 Rehov Nachalat Binyamin, Tel Aviv  
3 Rehov Shmaryahu, Haifa  
117 Rehov Hehalutz, Beersheba

A Proof of Debt, duly filled in and attested before a lawyer, must be accompanied by documents on which the proof is based.

Creditors may appoint nominees, to vote on their behalf at the meetings, by signing a special or general proxy as per forms 69 or 70 of the First Appendix to the Companies (Winding-Up) Rules, 1936.

**S. WINOGRAD**  
Official Receiver

February 6, 1972

the matter of the Companies Ordinance and in the matter of **Tel Israel Automobile Industries Ltd.** in liquidation (hereinafter — the Company)

**NOTICE OF WINDING-UP ORDER, FIRST MEETINGS AND LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF PROOFS OF DEBT**

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**S. WINOGRAD**  
Official Receiver

February 6, 1972

RAEL LOAN







# IN THE KNESSET 1,000 more Jewish apartments planned for Hebron, Sharef says

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Jerusalem Minister Zev Sharef said yesterday that a plan for 1,000 more Jewish apartments in Hebron had already been approved for another 1,000 apartments in Kiryat Arba — the Jewish quarter of Upper Hebron — at a construction estimate of \$10 million. But he refused, despite pressure, to say whether the 1,000 units would be built in the 1972-73 year, adding that the Knesset must "wait until the Finance Minister's report is ready."

The same hard stamp, if West Bank Arab towns had the right to hold local elections now, why should the Kiryat Arba settlers not enjoy the same privilege?

Mr. Sharef (Free Centre) accused the Government of dragging its feet over new construction everywhere throughout the territories — from as far as Sharm el-Sheikh to the environs of Jerusalem. The Government surrendered Notre Dame and the Government House projects, he charged, as a result of pressure from the Vatican and the United Nations.

## Germany asked to compensate recent emigres

A resolution of the recent World Zionist Congress concerning the payment of German reparations to recent arrivals — an apparent reference to Soviet immigrants — has been drawn to the attention of the German Ambassador in Israel, Mr. Jesse von Puttkamer, by Moshe Raviv of the World Zionist Organization.

In a letter this week, Mr. Raviv asked the Ambassador to pass on the text of the resolution to his Government. It called upon the Government of West Germany "to include within the framework of personal reparations those Jews who were persecuted by the Nazis during their conquest in Europe but who recently received permission to leave."

## Peled: Develop development settlements

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Absorption Minister Nathan Peled told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday that he objected to the idea of establishing a new town near Modlin, because it went against the policy of building up existing development towns.

More immigrant apartments will be provided in development towns in 1972, Mr. Peled said: 40 per cent of the total, as compared with only 25.4 per cent in 1971. Immigrants going to development towns will get bigger flats (the equivalent of one additional room) and bigger loans for household equipment and business investment, he promised.

## Beit Hakerem residents lose fight over high-rises

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The District Planning Commission has decided to reject proposals by Beit Hakerem residents over the plan to construct three high-rise apartment houses on Rehov Habana.

A committee of residents objected on Tuesday at a public hearing before the Commission that the five-to-seven-story buildings would ruin the suburban character of the neighborhood, create traffic, that local streets could not bear and consume areas designated as public open space. The residents have twice held public demonstrations to protest the plan.

## 'Every share a winner'

Jerusalem Post Financial Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The slogan on the floor of the stock market yesterday was "every share a winner." Although several stocks did fall, the overall picture was so much one of soaring prices that the fall of a few stocks was entirely masked.

For example, Argaman eight per cent, which opened at 303, jumped to 315; in the variables it "ran away" climbing to 340, 345, 350, 360, 370, 375, 380, and then to 385 — an increase of some 82 points during one day. The gains of Argaman's other two shares, regular and bearer, were also considerable: 15 for the regular, to 317, and five for the bearer, to 327.

exact turnover was IL2,285,900; of this, a huge IL1,111,100 was in the variables. Dollar-linked bonds fell slightly; index-linked were irregular. The turnover in bonds was IL2,322,100.

In Rehov Littenblum, the dollar fell to IL4.40 and the DM climbed to IL3.36 for 100-mark notes and to IL3.37 for 1,000-mark notes. Gold was IL6,330 a kilogram, as compared to IL6,750 the previous day.

Teva ordinary lost 45 points to stand at 945, but Teva registered remained at 900 in the opening round and rose to 925 in the variables.

Sharef said it was inevitable that the original Hebron settlement would be decided on a committee for housing. The settlers had broken off contact with the Housing Ministry — and vice versa, as the settlers have described them ironically — "a band of righteous saints," withdrew this, after a vigorous protest by Gahal's Esther Rabinowitz.

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## Study shows little Gov't control of welfare services

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Only a small proportion of the Capital's social services are controlled by Government or municipal agencies, according to a study published in Jerusalem yesterday. It was carried out by Dr. Yona Rosenfeld and Mrs. Lotte Salzberger of the Hebrew University's School of Social Work.

Only IL.5m.-IL.6m. of the IL.5m. spent on social services in Jerusalem in 1965 was Government or municipal expenditure, Dr. Rosenfeld said, adding that there was no evidence that anything has changed since. All the other social services (which include health and welfare) but exclude compulsory education and National Insurance, which are Government-controlled) are run by organizations such as the Histadrut, large and small voluntary societies, Hadassah and religious organizations, he said.

## Netivei Neft oil probe continues

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nitzav Mishne Shmuel Roth, chief of the National Police Investigations Department, appeared again yesterday before the Witkon Commission of Inquiry into the Nefit Neft affair, and again the police conclusions into various aspects of the allegations against the company were found to be not all that conclusive.

One of the reports submitted yesterday purports to show that Moshe Mendel Friedman, currently the general manager of Nefit Neft, sold his private drilling company, Continental, to a foreign firm, Midbar, in 1969. He also sold six elevators (drilling accessories) which were not his to sell.

## Labour productivity up less in 1971

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Labour productivity rose by 3.8 per cent in 1971, but the increase was below that in previous years, Labour Minister Yosef Almog told the Knesset this week.

Answering a question by Mr. Zalman Shoval (State List), the Minister said that in 1970 the increase had been 5.2 per cent, and in 1969 nearly 5 per cent. He had no satisfactory explanation of the drop, he said.

## Upsurge in securities purchases seen continuing

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The big awakening of the securities market last year, when the share index rose by 35 per cent, will continue this year in the opinion of Mr. Mordechai Einhorn, the official in charge of securities at Bank Leumi.

Speaking to economic reporters in Jerusalem this week, he noted that the upsurge in business had stemmed largely from the increased participation of private investors in the purchase of stock market shares. Private investors appear to have realized that they can better protect the value of their money by investing in securities than through linking it to the index, as was the common practice in recent years.

## Linked to the Dollar

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5% Electric Corp. Tranche A	175.5	175
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5% Electric Corp. Tranche E	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche F	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche G	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche H	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche I	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche J	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche K	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche L	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche M	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche N	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche O	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche P	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche Q	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche R	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche S	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche T	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche U	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche V	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche W	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche X	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche Y	175.5	175
5% Electric Corp. Tranche Z	175.5	175

## JUST AS QUALIFIED

Housing Ministry was just qualified as the settlers to demand that the original Hebron settlement would be decided on a committee for housing. The settlers had broken off contact with the Housing Ministry — and vice versa, as the settlers have described them ironically — "a band of righteous saints," withdrew this, after a vigorous protest by Gahal's Esther Rabinowitz.

## Knesset consultants appointed

Three Hebrew University faculty members, Prof. Rytan Shalinski (economics), Prof. Isaac Englad (legislative and comparative law), and Dr. Moshe Lissak (sociology), have been engaged by the Knesset as part-time consultants for committees and individual M.K.s. in the initial stage of Speaker Reuven Barkat's plan to set up a permanent research service.

## Gahal requests Rabbinate debate next week

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Gahal's Knesset faction has asked Speaker Reuven Barkat to schedule a planned plenum debate on the Chief Rabbinate's questions some time next week.

The matter is urgent, because a bill to create a Rabbinate Council is being created in the Knesset, Gahal argues. (The Knesset decided on the plenum debate last week, in the wake of urgent motions for the agenda.)

## Police report on 'Continental'

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nitzav Mishne Shmuel Roth, chief of the National Police Investigations Department, appeared again yesterday before the Witkon Commission of Inquiry into the Nefit Neft affair, and again the police conclusions into various aspects of the allegations against the company were found to be not all that conclusive.

One of the reports submitted yesterday purports to show that Moshe Mendel Friedman, currently the general manager of Nefit Neft, sold his private drilling company, Continental, to a foreign firm, Midbar, in 1969. He also sold six elevators (drilling accessories) which were not his to sell.

## Foreign Exchange

Yesterday's rates quoted in London

Dollar	2.0033/36	per \$
DM	2.1900/00	per \$
Swiss Fr.	3.2855/50	per \$
Yen	308.00/30	per \$
Fine gold per ounce	\$48.00/30	

INTEREST RATES: 3 MONTHS  
DOLLAR DM SWISS FR.  
5% 3 1/4% 4% 3%  
12 MONTHS  
5% 3 1/4% 4% 3%  
Supplied by Japhet Bank Ltd.

## WALL STREET Closing Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1972

STOCKS BROADLY HIGHER

NEW YORK. — Stocks were sharply and broadly higher in active trading here yesterday. Brokers attribute the gain to selective buying following the drying up of profit taking on Tuesday. They say buying was motivated in part by the West Coast dock strike and by the fact that they also saw some fears about pressure on the dollar abroad had been alleviated by steadiness of the dollar today on foreign exchanges.

## ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

ALON UNIT PRICE REDEMPTION PRICE  
\$ 35% 118.17 115.29  
INDEX 65% 297.6 288.9

DEKEL 297.6 288.9

BROSH 164.9 157.4

MANAGER: DISCOUNT BANK INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.

## Urge cancellation of Gadna March —no funds

The Independence Day Celebrations Committee yesterday recommended that the Gadna (Youth Corps) March be cancelled this year, and that the customary entertainment platforms be limited in number.

The emphasis in this year's celebration will be placed on immigration and absorption, according to the Committee's chairman, Mr. Yehuda Dan, director of the Information Centre, who made the announcement. Mr. Dan said that the torches at the traditional Yom Ha'atzmaut ceremony on Mount Herzl will be lit by children of immigrants from various countries, and that special events for them are being planned by the Committee.

## Navy man wins Magnes Race

The annual five-kilometre Magnes Race, held along the perimeter of the Givat Ram campus of the Hebrew University yesterday, was won by David Laugamer of the Israel Navy, leading a string of 52 with the time of 16:03. He was closely followed by Uri Dayag of Emek-Heter Hapool, who clocked 16:05.7 minutes.

Raf Viahova of Tel Aviv U., brother of Israel's international competitor Yuvai Viahova, placed third with 16:31. Best group results were achieved by Emek-Heter Hapool. In the 2.5-km. race for youths under 18, the winner was Avi Stetn, with a time of 8:25.6 minutes.

## 21 CONCLUSIONS

State Attorney Gavriel Bach, however, noted that thus far 21 police conclusions have been made public — 19 of which vindicated both Nefit Neft and Mr. Friedman. There was no logical reason, he felt, for excluding only yesterday's report.

Mr. Bach also agreed that there were no means of positive identification. Furthermore, he said that there are still two people who have to be questioned on the subject and that since they are both currently abroad, this could take weeks.

## POSTPONEMENT

The Commission therefore had a choice of dropping the issue and leaving it in the hands of the Attorney-General, or postponing the hearing — now in its 12th week — until the police finally complete their investigation. This, Justice Witkon, who has done his best to speed up the proceedings, is most unwilling to do. On the other hand, however, he said yesterday that he has no intention of leaving any holes in the Commission's final report. "There will be no maybes," he said.

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LE-ISRAEL B.M.  
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ZAMID  
UNIT PRICE REDEMPTION PRICE  
120.54 117.83

YIGDAL  
UNIT PRICE REDEMPTION PRICE  
246.7 237.3

PIA  
UNIT PRICE REDEMPTION PRICE  
220.5 211.3

BDOLACH  
UNIT PRICE REDEMPTION PRICE  
144.6 140.7

BANK LEUMI  
LE-ISRAEL B.M.

## Gaza gets rehabilitation centre for blind

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Minister Zev Sharef announced yesterday morning that the Gaza Strip's first rehabilitation centre for the blind, already providing 40 persons with training in handicrafts, will be expanded to include a church in Stockholm, as well as other Swedish welfare institutions.

Victoria Ben-Shoshan, head of Gaza and Sinai Division of the Ministry, mobilized various Swedish institutions to come and help Gaza residents on her two-year-old project. Thanks to her efforts, the Swedish "Save Gaza Fund" will again sponsor the summer camps in the Strip this summer. It was inaugurated at the centre's inauguration.

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# Rabbinate elections issue running into trouble

By MARK SEGAL  
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Chief Rabbinate elections issue, contrary to optimistic expectations, is running into serious political trouble. Yesterday's Gahal decision to seek an urgent Knesset debate on the election issue sometime next week (page nine) complicates an already troubled situation. Indeed, the Gahal move aroused considerable concern among the Labour and National Religious parties, which had worked out a compromise solution which they hoped would settle the matter.

N.R.P. sources last night expressed concern that Chief Rabbi Uterman would not adhere to a

commitment to keep out of the next election. The octogenarian rabbi's secretary has already denied that such an undertaking was ever signed. (The Ministers of Justice and Religious Affairs quoted from this commitment while presenting the compromise formula to their respective parties.)

Meanwhile Rabbi Uterman has started his own "war of attrition" against his old party, the N.R.P. According to sources in "Hatsofa," the N.R.P. paper last night received a report from Milan where Rabbi Uterman is attending a conference of European rabbis, that he urged the three N.R.P. ministers to resign from the Cabinet over the "Who's a Jew" legislation issue.

One highly placed N.R.P. source last night believed that Chief Rabbi Nissim was involved in the Gahal move by having his son Moshe, the Gahal M.K. initiate his party's measure in bringing the Chief Rabbinate elections before the Knesset. The source believed that Chief Rabbi Nissim opposes having Rabbi Uterman appointed honorary president of the Chief Rabbinate Council.

# Mail sorters back at work

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The 100 mail sorters who man the post office night shift returned to regular night work yesterday, following agreement with the Histadrut and the Ministry of Communications to set up a parity committee to examine the issues.

The refusal of the sorters to work night shifts on Monday and Tuesday nights led to virtual paralysis of mail deliveries throughout the country.

The agreement, which sent the sorters and their colleagues in the Telex Department back to work, was reached by the Histadrut in the early hours of yesterday morning. The parity committee to be set up will only discuss matters connected with the last work agreement, and no new demands, such as those put forward by the workers immediately prior to the implementation of sanctions.

The Ministry spokesman stated that the backlog of mail should be cleared up within a few days. Post offices are again accepting parcels for delivery to all parts of the country.

Meanwhile, hundreds of telex subscribers were without any service yesterday following the cutting of a telex cable in the mid-morning. Technicians immediately set out to locate and repair the damage, but the work is not expected to be completed before this morning, at the earliest.

# Ben-Aharon will fight to separate wage hikes from price calculation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Secretary-General will fight "tooth and nail" to keep forthcoming wage increases from being included in price calculations, Mr. Ben-Aharon said this yesterday at the Young Industrialists group at the Manufacturers' Club here.

Mr. Ben-Aharon went on to say that a national labor contract, acceptable when industry was small, was no longer a practical measure. In order to satisfy workers that everything had been done on their behalf, work conditions had to be negotiated on the spot.

Before addressing the industrialists' group, Mr. Ben-Aharon took the Histadrut Gahal faction to task. In a letter addressed to Messrs. Yoram Andor and Efraim Kotzer of Gahal, and Messrs. Shmuel Rechtman and Daniel Nahmani of the Liberal Workers Union, Mr. Ben-Aharon called on them "to stop undermining the country's economic stability and labour relations," by spreading propaganda designed to induce workers to disobey the rules of negotiations which were adopted by the Histadrut Executive last month.

# Teacher chosen Ramle mayor

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMLE. — A 34-year-old high school teacher, Aharon Abuhazera, of the National Religious Party, was elected mayor of Ramle yesterday. The election followed the death last month of Mayor Elyahu Levi, of Gahal.

Mr. Abuhazera was elected by eight votes out of 15 in the Town Council. The eight were: one N.R.P. (his own vote); two Gahal; three Aha, a local list; and two Le-ma'an Ramle, another local list. Absent were six members of the Alignment, and one dissident Gahal Councilor.

Mayor-elect Abuhazera said yesterday he regretted the absence of the opposition members, and added, "My door will always remain open to all Councilors interested in helping to make Ramle a better city."

The new mayor is the son of the late Chief Rabbi of Ramle, who was also spiritual leader of the entire North African Jewish community in Israel.

# Haifa stevedores' strike unchanged

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The 250 citrus-loading stevedores, who have been conducting a slow-down for the past 10 days, were dissuaded yesterday morning by their works committee from turning it into a full strike.

The men, disgruntled by the fact that the port Authority did not react to their slow-down, sent a delegation to Ashdod Port, to ask their colleagues there to join in the slow-down action. The Ashdod Port workers refused, and the Haifa stevedores met yesterday during the breakfast break to decide on the strike. However, they were asked by their committee to hold off, pending a committee meeting.

The stevedores' action comes as a result of allegations that the Ashdod workers have less income tax deducted for work above the daily quota. The works committee secretary showed the stevedores a list of Ashdod pay-slips showing that a stevedore, married and father of three, who earned IL2,740 last month, took home IL1,740. He claimed that in Haifa the same stevedore would have IL500 more withheld.

Ashdod Port manager Mordechai Berger told The Post that this claim was "nonsensical." The pay-slips in both ports, he said, are prepared by computer according to an identical programme; and any difference could only be due to the man's specific situation (number of dependents, annual average salary, and so on).

# Work at Ashdod Port disrupted again

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHDOD. — Work at Ashdod Port was disrupted again yesterday, with one of the port's two gates still closed. Customs police claim they lack sufficient manpower, and note that 30 customs policemen are now working at the Port, whereas the standard calls for 80.

Meanwhile, Marine Department workers are continuing their sanctions, refusing to record their daily activities.

# El Al still trying for more U.S. landings

Jerusalem Post Aviation Reporter

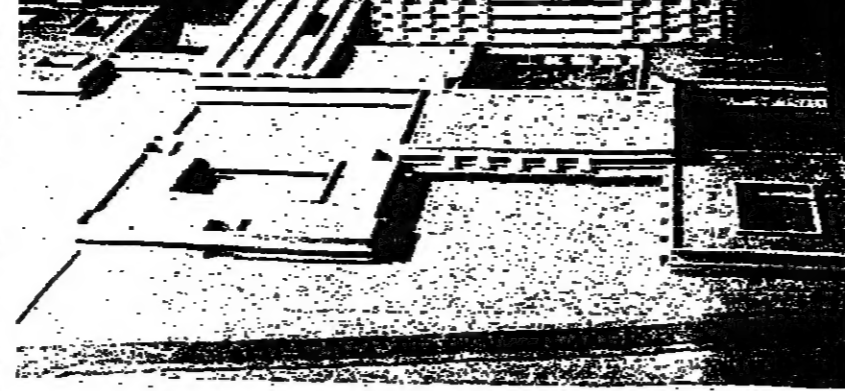
TEL AVIV. — El Al president Mordechai Ben-Ari left for the U.S. yesterday to negotiate additional landing rights for his company. So far, the Americans have turned down or delayed all requests for additional landing points requested by the Israeli national carrier. These include Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Miami and — most important of all — Los Angeles, which could serve as a point of departure for future round-the-world flights, a route long coveted by El Al.

Mr. Ben-Ari will meet top civil aviation executives during his New York stay and subsequently also meet the general directors of BOAC (in London) and Air France in Paris on his way home. He will be gone for about three weeks.

Lufthansa this week announced the forthcoming inauguration of a twice-weekly Frankfurt-Moscow schedule. The service, which will provide a convenient (but not direct) link to Israel (the flights arrive after the Tel Aviv-bound departures), will cross East German and Czechoslovakian territory on its way to the Russian capital. The inaugural flight is scheduled for February 23.

# Grenade thrown at military car

ASHKELON. — A hand grenade was thrown yesterday at an army vehicle that was on a routine patrol in the Burej refugee camp near Deir el-Balah. The grenade missed its mark, and no one was hurt. Security forces combed the area, and several suspects were arrested for questioning. (ISM)



Part of the architect's model of the new hospital scheduled for Tel Gihborim.

# SHEMTOV TELLS REPORTERS Hospital programme aims at avoiding serious crisis

By SARAH HONIG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The present hospital construction programme will ward off "total catastrophe" in hospitalisation services within five years, Health Minister Victor Shemtov told a press conference here yesterday.

He added: "This is not to say that overcrowding will disappear in six or seven years, when all the new hospitals will be ready. The immigration, the expanding birth rate, the longer life expectancy, all mean that we will have more and more people who will need more medical care."

According to Mr. Shemtov, hospitals now under construction will bring an addition of 6,465 beds. He declined to detail his Ministry's new budget before it is officially submitted to the Knesset, but said that the funds needed for the construction and expansion of hospitals have already been secured and

were much less affected by the budget cuts than were development plans in other Ministries. "We did not get all the money we wanted, but as far as government priorities are concerned, I think we could be ranked between those of defence and immigrant absorption."

Of the new hospitals under construction, four are in the greater Tel Aviv area, where the shortage of hospital beds is the most acute. A new 720-bed medical centre is going up at Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer, and a 600-bed hospital is under construction at the Tel Gihborim section of Holon to serve the quarter of a million population in the Holon-Bet Yam area, which has no hospitals. This project will cost an estimated IL68m.

Jaffa will get the new Eisenberg Hospital, an IL57m project, and Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv will get a 600-bed annex costing IL170m.

Jerusalem will get 800 new beds — 500 of them at Sha'arei Zedek and 300 more at the Hadassah Medical Centre on Mount Scopus. Haifa's Rambam Hospital will get 400 more beds by the end of the year, and Safad's hospital an additional 280. Hadera's Hillel Yotfe Hospital will grow by 150 new beds.

# French girls beat J'lem Hapoel in European Cup play

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A flash-passing, quick-moving French quintet last night dimmed Israel's chances of reaching the semi-finals of the European Cup women's basketball tourney. Led by captain Stephane Yannick, the La Gerbe quintet of Montcaumon-les-Mines trounced Jerusalem Hapoel 74-53 at the Mitchell court in Jerusalem. The mameles led 37-30 at half time.

Judging from last night's performance, Hapoel's chances of overtaking the French girls' 31-point lead in the return match February 18 in Montcaumon are slim.

Top scorer and the obvious strategist of the French victory was Captain Yannick, who accounted for 34 of her team's points. For Jerusalem, Alia Panturin netted 17. Orna Berkovits had led the scoring for her team with 14 points until pulled off the court on fouls early in the second half.

# Netanya Maccabi beaten again

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Shimonon last night inflicted the second consecutive away defeat on Netanya Maccabi, winning 1:0 at Bloomfield Stadium in a floodlit match. The winning goal was scored by Gideon Dami in the second half.

After the mid-week games, Tel Aviv Maccabi heads the National League, with a two-point lead over Netanya Maccabi and a game in hand.

# FIRE DESTROYS HAIFA CLUB

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Akademem dancing club and the Abu-Latif cafe were gutted by fire late Tuesday night. The Akademem fire, in a Supermarket building on Mt. Carmel, is suspected to have been deliberate, while the Abu-Latif fire was apparently started by a faulty electric hotplate. (It was initially suspected that arson was the cause there, too.)

The owner of Akademem told police he had had trouble with a partner in another business interest of his, and had received threats. As a result, police arrested a suspect in Tel Aviv, and brought him to Haifa for questioning. The Post learned, however, that police are also looking into the possibility that it was an "inside job."

# Man shot outside Tel Aviv nightclub

TEL AVIV. — A Lydda resident, Israr Sinal, 28, was wounded by a pistol shot yesterday morning shortly after midnight, at the Pub club on Rehov Frishman.

Prior to the mishap, there was an argument between the Pub's owner, Mrs. Fredrika Segal, and two guests from Lydda. Suddenly there were two shots, and Sinal was hit in the shoulder.

Police apprehended a 42-year-old man, who possessed a pistol for which he had a license. He told police that he was holding the pistol when two shots were accidentally discharged. Police are investigating the circumstances of the mishap.

# Terrorist released on family's word

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — "Thirteen" turned out to be a lucky number for a member of a terrorist gang who surrendered to security forces.

The man, a former West Bank resident, was part of a thirteen-man gang belonging to the Salah e-Din organization which infiltrated from Jordan on January 23. While 11 members of the group were captured in a pursuit action, and one was shot dead, the thirteenth man escaped — only to surrender to an army patrol a few days later — the army spokesman said yesterday.

In answer to appeals by members of his family, who are willing to guarantee his future good behaviour, the man was yesterday released and permitted to return to his home.

# 10% added value tax urged for goods, services

By DAVID KEVINE  
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

An added value tax of 10 per cent should be paid on all goods and services, whether locally produced or imported — including those supplied by the Government and non-profit-making institutions, according to the Asher committee on tax reform. Details are contained in an interim report due to be presented to Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir when he returns from abroad.

Only exceptions are exports (including dollar-earning services) and investments. The purchaser of investment goods will enjoy a tax refund on his whole placement, including buildings, equipment and any inventory purchased from the previous owner.

All this will increase prices. But the price of certain essential food-stuff (bread, fats, flower, milk, rice and fish fillet) should not go up, in the committee's view. They can either be exempted from the tax, or subsidized. Farmers and large families should be compensated for higher living costs — but the C.O.L. allowance must not be affected (because income-earners get their compensation through reduced income-tax rates).

The AVT will be levied on goods and services at the price paid — including any tax component. Should the transaction have been made on specially favourable terms, the current market price will apply. The financial sector (banks, insurance companies, and benefit funds) will pay the AVT on all purchases, plus a 3.5 per cent tax on their wage-bill and profits. Undertakings earning less than IL2,500 a year will not be taxed at all.

Firms earning between IL2,500 and IL75,000 a year will have the option of paying either the AVT or a turnover tax. This comes to 8 per cent for services, or 4 per cent for trade and crafts. The free professions, such as doctors and lawyers, will not have this option; they must pay the AVT.

Dealers in real estate will be liable on all sales of property, and that includes long-term leases. The same applies to intermediaries, who will be taxed on their commission. A private person will pay tax on a new flat (even if he builds it himself), but not on its subsequent re-sale: the flat is only charged once. And no tax is levied on flat rentals.

It is made clear in the report that the AVT is to replace the bulk of existing indirect taxes, that is, purchase, defence and stamp taxes (but not customs).

Histadrut members of the committee inserted a number of reservations to the report. They recommended an AVT of 8 per cent instead of 10 per cent, with a lower rate of 4 per cent on all food products and medicaments (other than those whose price remains fixed). Non-profit-making institutions should be exempt, the Histadrut believes. Instead of freeing investments from tax, it suggests including the tax in the purchase price for purposes of depreciation. And it considers as advisable the committee's recommendation that the price increase should not affect the C.O.L. allowance.

Concerning income-tax, the following table shows the proposed changes, as they affect the earnings of a married man with two children (IL's per month):

Income	Present tax (including forced loan)	Recommended figure (tax only)	Reduction
500	3380	41.90	33.80
700	86.10	99.20	44.20
900	150.30	163.70	51.10
1,100	220.20	323.20	56.50
1,500	439.50	580.20	126.30
2,000	761.60	2,405.30	161.40
5,000	3,065.10	4,028.80	569.80
7,500	5,064.50		1,035.70

The Histadrut publishes reservations on this too. It would like the peak marginal tax to be 70 per cent on IL3,200, instead of 65 per cent on IL2,500.

The committee recommends increasing the tax deduction for working wives from IL650 a year to IL720, plus IL120 for each of the second, third and fourth children. Histadrut members claim that the deduction should be raised to IL1,500 instead of IL720.

Income	Present tax	Recommended figure	Reduction
5,000-10,000	37.5 per cent	40	2.5
10,000-12,000	40	45	5
12,000-14,000	45	50	5
14,000-16,000	50	52.5	2.5

# Trepper in 2nd week of fast

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Edward Trepper yesterday completed one week of his hunger strike at the Western Wall to protest against the Polish Government's refusal to permit his aged parents to leave Poland and come to Israel.

He was advised by physicians yesterday to end his fast, but he wanted to continue, he told The Post. Unshaven, and wrapped in an overcoat against the chill winds, he said he would end his hunger strike if El Al would fly him to New York where he wanted to stage a similar demonstration outside the U.N.

Asked by a visiting couple, evidently new immigrants from the Soviet Union, how he felt after a week of fasting, he replied "could be better." He suffered from heart disease and eye trouble, the university teacher of literature said. His sole food was unsweetened tea — and cigarettes, he said.

Dr. Trepper said his father, former head of the wartime Soviet anti-Nazi "Red Orchestra" spy ring, and his mother, knew of his demonstration. He telephoned Warsaw on the first day of his strike, and spoke to his mother — his father was confined to his bed. His demonstration had evidently brought no reaction from the Polish authorities, Dr. Trepper said.

Dr. Trepper, who is not an observant Jew, sleeps at night in a nearby apartment of a rabbi in the Old City, he said. He has now adopted the Hebrew name of David.

In Tel Aviv, the World Federation of Jewish Fighters, Camp Inmates and Next Victims, and the World Federation of Polish Jews, have appealed to the Polish Prime Minister to let the Treppers leave for Israel. The Jewish fighters organization also called the International Federation of Underground Anti-Nazi Organizations to intervene with the Polish authorities on behalf of the couple.

# Israeli executive needs improved administration

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Prof. Yeheskel Dror, Professor of Political Science and Public Administration at the Hebrew University, considers the average senior executive in Israel well above the level of many of his European counterparts. "But the performance of the Israeli executive is marred by a patchwork system of administration, which causes too much friction within a department."

Prof. Dror had just completed interviews of 1,000 senior executives in Israel for the Centre for Policy Studies in Jerusalem, a voluntary body financed by private funds. This study was financed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild.

A senior Israeli official, Prof. Dror said, lacks nothing in personal intelligence and intuition or in devotion to his task. "Money is not important, it is the job which excites him." But he generally lacks the specific training needed for his job, "and he seldom if ever reads professional literature (through many are well versed in general literature)."

No senior executive has ever attended a study group of more than a week — "I find this astounding." Prof. Dror would also like to see senior officials take a tour of duty in a department other than their own "just to know how this little state of ours works."

He regretted that political leaders "do not quite understand that it takes a good administrator to achieve our political aims." According to Prof. Dror, at least one-fifth of senior officials should be recruited from outside a department, even though there was generally pressure to fill the vacancies from the ranks of the department. Rotation, he said, should be facilitated by providing early retirement facilities to executives who fail to pull their weight for some reason or other ("He might be a good man, but unable to work under a new director-general, for instance.")

He said advancement in grade should not be awarded in lieu of salary increases, as this would cancel out the incentive motive. A possible way was to hire senior executives on a temporary basis, paying higher than normal salaries.

# Port planned near Rafah

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEVA. — A 100-acre port south of Rafah is the chief part of a five-year master plan which is being prepared for the Gaza Strip. The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday.

The spokesman for the Defense Ministry said last night that the plan has been put forward to the planning team of the Military Government. It has been discussed and no decision yet been made.

The plan calls for the establishment of four new settlements, largest of which will have a population of 500,000. An estimated 60,000 dunams of land have been secured for this purpose, he reported by reliable sources.

# Indian immigrants arrived last Thursday

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